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ELTING AND HOSE.

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EEWING MACHINES.
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RY, GLASSWARE TABLE CUTLERY, Goods, Pianos, Furniture, and Carpets 108 East Medison at f. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers el Furniture Wabash-av.

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hing Goods,
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Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss. which gently presses around the body and retains the rupture day and night till cured. Sent by sail. Circulars free.

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nt interest paid on deposits. AND CHURCH PURNITURE SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.—
afacturers of School, Church,
and Office Furniture, and
Dealers in School Apparatus.
184 and 186 State-st.

Carpets,

150 Rolls Vienna Carpets at 35 cts. 100 Rolls Good Ingrain Carpets at 50 cts. 200 Rolls Excellent Brussels Carpets at \$1. 75 Rolls Best Quality Body Brussels at \$1.75

TO RENT. OFFICES

TO RENT

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW

ROOM 10. GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Tax-Payers,

CHICAGO, July 3, 1875. This Office will be closed for the collection of Real Estee Taxes from Wednesday, July 7 to the 19th, inclusive, for the purpose of comparing Real Estate Delinquent Last with the Books of this Office, previous to application for jodgment as provided by See. 17, of an "Act in regard to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes in incorporated cities" in this State.

CAUTION.

PEW RENTAL The Pews in the new PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

state and of FOR I fut with H

FUEL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Edmontion, No. 5: Fifth-ar, till Monday, July 13: 1815, as 12 m., for 2, 500 tons of Hard Coal (1,100 tons of Large Reg. 1,000 tons of Small Egg. and 300 tons of Range); for 4,000 tons of Soft Coal; for 125 searca of Slabs; for 50 ords of Besch or Maple Wood.
Said fund to be delivered at the several School buildings of the city at such times and in such quantities botween the ist day of September, 1875, and the 1st day of June, 1216, as shall be ordered by the Building and Supply Agent of the Board of Edmontion, All of the Coal to be well screened before delivery.

The Committies and the Supply Agent at the above address, between the nours of 5 and 5 p. m. of such day. Proposals will be recovered for the Brad Coal, for the Soft Coal, and is the Wood and Slabs, asparately.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any one of the poposals, any part of any proposal, or all of the proposals shuitted, as they shall deem for the best interests of the day.

Address proposals to the "Committee on Janitors and

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE. SALT. Office of T. McBRIDE & CO., 31 Dourlas-v., Eigin, Ill., or 48 South Clark-st., Chi-co, are selling Best Michigan New Fine It in new barrels, at 31.40 per barrel in laiesto. All orders will receive prompt at-sation.

MULES! MULES!

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Incutre at Il Chamber of Commerce.

SEWER PIPE

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOANS, At current rates of interest.

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Lavalle-st., Citengo, First-class facilities for the proportion of the property of th

THE 99th FOURTH.

Patriotic Fervor Increases as We Near the Centennial.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Brown Iron-Works.

A Trip Down the Calumet-Speeches and Festivities.

Pleasure- Seekers on the Lake---Life on a Crowded Steamer.

Spending the Day in the Woods of Evanston.

The Norwegians Celebrate a Semi-Centenary at Turner Park.

The Citizens of Englewood Revive the Sack Race and Greased

Crowds on the Street---An Enterprising Pyrotechnist.

The Boys Who Suffered in Their Country's 'Cause.

Novel Celebration Exercises at the Joliet Penitentiary.

An Aboriginal Blow-Out in the Indian Territory.

Forrest and Pillow and the Colored People at Memphis.

Dan Voorhees Addresses a Vast Concourse at Terre Haute,

Bloody Row Between Militia and Railroa

Celebrations Ad Infinitum.

CHICAGO. THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

would have been even had not the ardor of with some historical summary of the yearly na-tional jubilee, but yesterday was the ninety-ninth celebration, and centennial literature has been so widely diffused that it would insult the intelligence of the reader to reiterate information on the subject. The smoke of a hundred Fourth of Julys has not dimmed the popular

mation on the subject. The smoke of a hundred fourth of Julys has not dimmed the popular perception of the past, and the day we celebrate has not lost its historical significance in becoming a public holiday. Yesterday was celebrated principally by picnies and excursions, but the day's pleasure was marred by heavy showers towards evening. The principal features of the holiday will be found below.

IRON AND STEEL.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE JOSEPH H.

BROWN WORKS.

One of the pleasantest and most important celebrations of the day was the formal inauguration of the day was the formal inauguration of the opening of the Calumet River to navigation and commerce and the laying of the corner-stone of the Joseph H. Brown Iron-Works at South Chicago. The significance of this event was fully realized by the authorities of Hyde Park, and some days ago a large number of prominent individuals were invited to take a picture of the scene. There was quite a scramble to get within the focus, but happily demonstration. This over.

GEN. WEBSTER

remarked on the beauty of that gentleman's residence, saying no man need wish to go to Heaven who possessed a home like it.

To this some one in the crowd replied it was a heaven on earth.

Mr. Linder—Yes, but you need not be afraid about a future state; you are an irresponsible individual. [Laughter].

Col. Bowen then proposed three cheers and long life for the speaker, to which Mr. Lander replied he had had enough of the latter already.

While these amenities were proceeding the special train had enough of the latter already.

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While these amenities were proceeding the special train had enough of the latter already.

While these amenities were proceeding the special train had enough of the declared President of the declared President of the declared President of the scene. There was quite a scramble to g

Abraham Lincoln, whose fellow-laborer (Mr. Linder) was before them. This tribute having been paid to the marityred President, an onelaught was made on the provisions. Col. Bowen was fearful that any time should be lost, however, and he gave special notice that but three minutes could be allowed for this part of the programme. Everyone made the best he could of the time, but before its expiration the Colonel interposed, with warnings of its lapse and exhortations to be brief with the teeth. Had it not been for this, many who had missed their breakfasts to catch the train could have made a square meal; but the dismal warnings of the Colonel spoiled the appetite, to say nothing of the digestion, of all. As a last resort, he expressed himself thus:

The time has come, we must so:

It is peremptory, I say so;
an appeal which had the desired effect, and the well-appointed tables were left, with some reluctance, almost as complete as when the party arrived.

deck. It is but fair to state, however, that he bad exhausted himself some minutes before in a discussion on the merits of Anna Dickinson. A confrere of his, who prides himself on his seamanship, was also unfortunate; in rushing to see how the vessel was steering he collided with the jibboom, knocked it into emitthereens, and slightly damaged the rim of his bat. Other journalists had equally noteworthy adventures, but they somehow or other managed to turn the joke against other people.

before the ceremonies were ended.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN
from the Rock Island Depot was somewhat delayed, and it was long after 2 before the preparations for the ceremony were commenced. By
that time everyone had refreshed the inner man,
and was prepared for any amount and any
quality of oratory. A platform had been erected
near the scaffolding for the speakers and the
principal greats.

pear the scanding for the speakers and the principal guests.

About half-past 2 upwards of 1,500 persons had assembled, but, the special train not having arrived, it was determined to have

A FEW SPEECHES TO SAYE TIME.

President Burdick, of the County Board, was chosen President pro tem., and delivered a short address, culogistic of the enterprise displayed in the prosecution of the South Chicago Iron-Works, and prognostic of the great things which are to result therefrom.

MR. U. P. LINDER
was then introduced, and delivered an address
well-fitted to the occasion. He referred to the
influences which had built up London, the largfluences were at work in Chicago. In less than 100 years, he predicted, Chicago would be a larger city than London, and would lead the world in the arts of manufacture. The United States was the greatest country on earth, and would ever prosper so long as those great principles inaugurated ninety-nine years ago were kept alive. The speaker, who had been admonished by Col. Bowen to be brief, then felicitou ly remarked on the beauty of that gentleman's residence, saying no man need wish to go to Heaven who possessed a home like it.

To this some one in the growd replied it was

ber of prominent individuals were invited to those participate therein. Of course not one-half of those invited were able to take part, but a large number of resonastile citizens of Chicago and vicinity turned out to tuber in what may prove the control.

It had been arranged for a special train to leave the lineits Central Bepos at a m. Shortly before that hour a large number of the invited were able to the testing of the control.

It had been arranged for a special train to leave the lineits Central Bepos at a m. Shortly before that hour a large number of the invited speciators musicared at the Falmer House.

Amouse the Elineit Central Bepos at a m. Shortly before that hour a large number of the invited special train to the special train to the were moments of preparation, they formed into line and marched down to the depot.

Amouse the Encorage S. Essex, Judge Boyden. A. C. Chikins, Judge Dickey, Maj. George W. Words, O. S. Hough, P. Rull Cornell, Co. J. Hammond, George W. Gage, Charles Hourson, Maj. Lord, E. C. Richards Hourson, Maj. Lord, E. C. Richards, A. N. Lancaster, E. M. Haines, C. T. Shedd, I. A. P. Band, L. R. Richards, M. H. Lord, M. H. Lancaster, E. M. Haines, C. T. Shedd, I. A. P. Band, L. R. Richards, M. H. Lancaster, E. M. Haines, C. T. Shedd, I. A. P. Band, L. R. Richards, M. L. Lancaster, M.

AROUND TOWN.

were very much crowded. Old Chicago, young Chicago, in short, a'l kinds of Chicago, from the ceeeding Fourth is to be their last,—that is, un-less little boys learn to do without fire-crackers, ed to add to the general holiday. Diminutive ed to add to the general holiday. Diminutive Chicago stood on the street-corrers, on the house-tops, in back-allays, or any other place where he could mischievously peg dis-crackers at inoffensive passers, or at frightened street-car horses. Love-sick youths of the upper ten had previously engaged their glossy bays and open barouches, had previously spent their fortunes, or at least a small part of them, in flash use and creamy kids, and had nothing left nedges except the rile on the nothing left undone except the rile on the boulevard. Even this many of them conde-scended to bestow upon their sweet Dulcineas, leaving themselves nothing but the bitterness of a ride on the lake or a trip to Evanston or some of the suburbs, and on their way to these resorts they did not he sitate to take the ipngest way

round through the streets of the city, presumably for the purpose of showing off their Jemimas' ribbons to the best advantage.

THE MARRIED CHICAGOAN

turoed out as he always does, astonishing everybody as to where he got so many children, or how he managed to keep them all m good health on so great a holiday as the Fourth of July. Of course everybody knows he has not drank a drop of beer or liquor, or smoked a sangle cigar throughout the entire year, just for the "sike of buving Johnuy, Franky, Jimmy, and so on ad intinitum, a new suit of clothes all around. His wife, as is quite tistal with her, turns out rigged in her very best, and just as nervous as a health that more than a dozon are as that very moment hanging fast to her skirts. The whole family takes a ride on the street-cars, for it takes too mich money to pay for a visit to some suburb. Mrs. Chicago tries to make the inhocent carconductor believe that her three youngest are under the specified age, but as it is becoming quite habitual, Mr. Jonocent Conductor looks upon the family with a glassity smile as he bands back a dime out of a dollar. Faster Chicago aimoss wishes that some other equally well-blessed parent would come along and form a pool with his children, and then get out of sight, so that he might have the pleasure of taking care of all of them.

Let but little of himself be seen on the streets on such a day as yesterday. He rather prefers to keep inside his home reading Burtou's "Anatomy of Melanciloy," Young's "Night Thoughts," and other similar emissions for quieting the nerves of old folds. Nevertheless, yesterday was such an immense holiday that all kinds of Chicago foryot what they were wont. to do in years gone by, and for once laid themselves out for a glorious Fourth, and, of crunes, all of them showed themselves out he streets some time during the day. The avenues leading to the various parks were densely crowded, for the average Chicagoan loves his favurite parks even better than the Chiminain nores his beer. All kinds of Chicago

THE GROVES OF EVANSION.

When the Goodrich Transportation Company made ready for their Fourth of July excursion sides of the cabins, on the decks, and even the boats were supplied with additional seats of this kind. A profusion of green festooning and rreaths from stern to stem, and a multit printed octon flacs, gave the one boats a gale appearance. Yesterday the Chicago, Sheboygan and Muskegon, plied between the city and Evanston, making trips every half hour, or

suburb as Evanston. The morning boats carried ap thousands, and after 10 o'clock the boats were weighed down deeply by the masses of hu-manity upon them. Each of the boats were supupper forward deck, and the sounding brass and inkling cymbal made things pleasant for those lake and the shore along which the steamer was passing had to stand up. There were no chairs, and the row of plank seating were no chairs, and the row of plank seating was insufficient to accommodate the people. The small boats were crowded, and men and boys apread all over the roofs of the cabins, but ladies, not able to elimb to that altitude, had to stand up or else find a seat inside the dark cabins. The state-rooms were filled with chairs, but they were looked up. Some gentlemen endeavored to pull chairs through the window of a state-room opening out upon the deck, but the window was too small. An attempt to open the door from the inside also failed, and, with the tantalizing view of chairs at arm's-reach, the people had to stand.

Indoor amusements being therefore enforced upon the larger portion of those in transit,

THE SALOONS

presented the usual scenes of promenading and direction. A plane was kept going, and the per-

And the second control of the second control of the second besself parent would come along and form a pool with his children, and they go to read they all the pool with his children, and they go they are the pleasure of taking are of all of them.

The pool with this children, and they go the pleasure of taking are of all of them.

The pool with the might have the pleasure of taking are of all of them.

The pool with the might have the pleasure of taking are of all of them.

The pool with the might have the pleasure of taking are of all of them.

The pool with the course of the pleasure of the day, and its government of the pleasure of an immense plemberground. The pleasure of an immense plemberground. The pleasure of the day and the course of the them showed themselves on the streets one time do in year good by, and for once lad themselves of the them showed themselves on the streets one time do in year good by, and for once lad themselves of the day, and the course of the themselves of the day, and the course of the themselves of the day, and the course of the themselves of the themselves of the day, and the course of the themselves of the course of the themselves of the course of the themselves of the prevent of the themselves of the prevent of the properties of the properti

day was no less a historic day to the seen and enjoyed, depicting to them the advantages of a "government of the people and for the people." After several months of hard labor, in two men and women to embark in a sloop, in the face of all their dangers, for these shores. Sail was set on the Fourth of July of the same

Charles Moore, a young man hving on Wesser treet, blew one of his thumbs off yesterday

Dora Beaten, a little girl, residing at No. 61 Cornell street, was shot in the left arm yesterday

The stands were very tastefully decorated with astional bunting,—the large organ being placed in position upon each in turn. The Wheston Dornet Band, of Wheston, Du Page County, had been invited to be present, and accepted the infrastion, arriving at the proper hour. At about boon, press-representatives received a line from the Warden, stating that there would be some musical and other exercises at the prison at 1 felock, and requesting their presence. At 1 precisely, the representatives of the press put in heir appearance, and found a small party, consisting of Col. John M. Southworth, Pententiary Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, of Chicago; Warden and Mrs. McClaughry; the Misses Madden, sisters of Mrs. McClaughry; Miss Mary McDielland, of Joliet; Chaplain Briscoe, pr. T. J. Baird, and Mr. McClaughry; Miss Mary McDielland, of Joliet; Chaplain Briscoe, pr. T. J. Baird, and Mr. McClaughry; Miss Mary McDielland, of Joliet; Chaplain Briscoe, pr. T. J. Baird, and Mr. McClaughry; Miss Mary McDielland, of Joliet, with the wheaton Cornet Band—upon the stand in the West Wing. Perched upon "lookouts" upon the sides of the walls, midway between the floor and ceilings, were two keepers, facing the cells on either side of the block of cells. On the floor, sione, was the Deputy-Warden, Capt. James P. Hall. At the head of one of the galleries was Capt. D. C. Sleeper. At a signal from the Warden to the Deputy that all was in readinces, the Assistant gave a signal by a rap upon an iron bar at the head of one of the corridors, and, drawing a rever, out steeped promptity about seventy convicts in uniform. At another signal, the doors were closed with equal promptness. At a third signal, the convicts faced to the head of the gallery, and commenced a march, close mp, with all faces inclimed one way, lock-step, and populy, who marched them to the farther end of the hall, and brought them to the farther end of the hall, and brought them to the farther end of the hall, and brought them to the farther end of the hall.

thing near 600 convicts,—were emptied, and the occupants were packed at the farther end of the hall like saidines. At the command from the Deputy, thus solid body of humanity stepped off promptly, and marched solid about 100 yards to the stand, and were halted. At command, caps came off instantly.

the stand, and were halted. At command, caps came off instantly,
Wardon McClaughry stepped forward, and, in a clear and distinct tone, informed them that he was about to give them what he knew would be an agreeable surprise; that, as the Fourth of July came on the Sabbath, we would observe it to-day; that, for an hour or two, he intended to put each man of them upon his good behavior; that, as American citizens, he knew they had a reversuce for the day; that, as prisoners, he knew thee mass of them could and would, when called upon, behave themselves in a manner that would be creditable; that, he had provided music by a brase band that was on the stand; and that hir. Blies and wife, of Chicago, had kindly volunteered to furnish them with vecal music, which he knew they would appreciate. He was about to turn them loose to the and act as they saw it, desiring them to have

Wheaton Band, with its showy uniform, reed some very

enjoyed themselves in the patting and dancing of juba is did plantation style. The spectators could not help but snjoy their pleasures with them.

After nearly two hours of this unrestrained freedom, the signal was given, and, with the promptness required of prisoners, each man resumed his position in his own gang in quiet, and, at the command of the Deputy, the different gangs moved to their tiers with a buovant step, full of life, and solimation, every countenance beaming with pleasure and delight. In five minutes, these 800 men were housed in their liying tombs, with so little noise that one unisequanted, viewing the block of cells from the end of the hall, would scarce know that there was a soul within the building. It had been anticipated that, among those men, there might be some who would take an occasion like this to seek revenge upon some fellow-prisoner, to pay off some old score. But there was nothing in the whole affair that was discreditable, nor the least thing to mar the pleasure of the occasion. With the closing of the exercises here, the Warden stated that he was now satisfied; and that he thought that there were some other agencies that could move and control convicted criminals than mere brute force. The exercises just closed in the West were duplicated in the East Wing of the prison, with the same result.

After the exercises in the wings, the Mistron, Mrs. Judson, insisted that her little prison, at the top of the Warden's House, should not be overlooked. Consequently, the band of musicians repaired to the female prison, and the inmates were granted the privileges of their unfortunate companions in the other parts of the prison. There are only some twenty females confined here; but their enjoyment of freadom from restraint was appreciated none the less from lack of numbers.

The living solicities in the control of freadom from restraint was appreciated none the less from lack of numbers.

The living solicities in the county will celebrate to-morrow. Those of Jolies will be divided; some go

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.
A BIG DAY AT QUINCY.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
(cr. Ill., July 5.—The Fourth has

them an extra-large and elegantly-prepared dimner, and lock them up for the remainder of the
day, to mass the dull hours away with thoughts
of bygone days, and wishes for the toils of the
morrow to release them.

On this occasion the Warden, Maj. R. W. MeClaughry, decided upon a change in the prigramme; he entertained an idea that he could
give these unfortunate men in his charge a
Fourth of July celebration that they would enjoy to the fullest extent. Although his views
in regard to style of celebration did not accord
with those of some of his associate officials, who
are old and disciplined in the school of governing convicts, he was fully determined in carryting out his project, saying that it was his risk,
and he would hold himself remeasured.

E. A. Storrs of Chicago, telegraphed that he
could not be here, and his place as optator star
supplied by the Rev. Edward Anderson, of this
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could not be necession that he could
not be remained to the change of the ansured that
he principal stores here were closed. The
heavest place the ansured to the cocasion, and respect as optation at the principal stores

the celebration here on this occasion has cellipsed any event ever cocurring in the State. At least 50,000 strangers participated in the glorification, and the streets were walled from 10 in the morning until the grand procession dispersed with men, women, and children. The procession was made up of the Onlaw

four colossal wagons bearing pyramids of beer, a hundred employes, and all over arched with decerations and appropriate motioes. The turnout by this brewery was a remarkable triumph, and commanded universal

applanse. Harris, Beebe & Co., the Empire Tobacco Works, also attracted universal ment cut in the procession. This firm, which has the largest plug tobacco factory on the Coutinent, had out forty-one capacious wagons carrying 600 employes, handsome devices, and an immense quantity of manufactured tobacco. In the same connection should be mentioned Julius Kespehls & Bro., wholesale dry goods. Wagon after wagon bearing their goods in every after wagon bearing their goods in every shape and style passed along the streets, and made up a show of goods in their line that could not be excelled in the great cities of the East. There has undombtedly never been such a display by any three firms in the West as was made by Dick Brothers, Rurris, Beebe & Co., and Julius Kespenl & Brother on this occasion.

in the west as was hade by the Brother on this occasion.

While the procession was passing through the prominent streets, Gen. Sherman and staff were driven along the entire route to give them a complete view of the gorgeous affair, and, as they passed, a continuous and uproarious cheer greeted them. The procession was two hours passing, and then dispersed to hear the Rev. Dr. Anderson deliver an eration in the Public Square. Gen. Sherman also spoke five minutes, kissed the tables, and remained, as the guest of Maj.-Gen. J. D. Morgan, for the fireworks and events of the evening. Without exaggeration, this has been the grandest day in the history of Quincy, and one never to be forgotten. The decoration of the stores, dwellings, and manufacturies, was on the most elaborate scale, and cost many thousands of dollars. Not vithest anding the great expense, Quincy feels satisfied and proud to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribime.

Special Dispatch to The Tribime.

Inght somewhat interfered with the arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July hers to-day. Despite the rain, however, there was at least 10,000 people here. Thirty seach-loads came in on an extra train on the different railroads. The street parade was imposing and snacessfulin details. It was composed of the following orders and citizens:

This privatory.

cessful in details. It was composed of the following orders and citizens:

First division.

Platon Police.

German Band.

Governor's Guard.

Garial Guards.

Orators of the Day, in carrie;

United States Officers.

State Officers.

Mayor and Chy Council.

SECOND DIVISION.

Knights of Pythias.

Ancisut Order of Hibernians.

Emerald Beneficial Society.

Springfield Mannescher.

Father Mashew Society.

Other Civic Organizations.

Mackerel Brigade.

Representations of Trades and Professions in Wagons.

Citizens in Carriages.

Springfield Tire Department.

The Mackerel Brigade was exceedingly Indicrons and was made up of some telling local carrice
tures. At the grand stand erected on the Court
House square, the exercises consisted of singing by 200 hundred little boys and girls. Mrs. Rinis of Boston, sang a solo, the Star Spangled Baunes, the children singing the chorus. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Rev. W. M. Gregg, followed by singing by the Springfield Masemerchor. The "Ride of Paul Revere" was read by the Hon. John G. Nicolay, Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Gov. Palmer made a happy speech of twenty read by the Hon John G. Ricolay, Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States. Gov. Palmer made a happy speech of twenty minutes followed by George A. Saunders in a sterling-oration. The Fire Department gave an exhibition at 6 o'clock, and to hight a magnificent display of fireworks was to have taken place, but a rain set in which still continues, and the display has been postponed, very much to the disappointment of the large crowd. Among some of the pieces for the fireworks display were a "Sparish wreath," "The Star of "fe" "Eruption of Vesavius," Glory of the Night, "Saturn and Satellites," "Pyritio Cross," Shella, Batteries, and Shields and Flags," "July Fourth, "fe." The fireworks out \$1,000. Not a single accident occurred, though there has been no intermission of bursting torpedoes and line-crackers since daylight this morning.

July Fourth, 76. The fireworks cost \$1,000. Not a single accident occurred, though there has been no intermission of bursting torpedoes and the discount of the provided of th

Phoenis Hall, under the anapies of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

AROUND OTTAWA.

OTTAWA DI., July 5.—The Konth of July was generally observed in this vicinity to-day. All the principal stores here were closed. The groceries and saloons, of course, took advantage of the occasion, and reaped a respectable narvest of shekels. The celebration at Streator was a complete success. The attendance was very much larger than had been counted upon, the Light Guards of LeSalle, a handsomely-equipped company, forming a brilliant attraction to the occasion. At Debolt's Springs, a delightful resort in a magnificent grove bear Wedron, and about 6 miles north of Ortawa, there was a sort of farmers birme, with an old-fashioned celebration. This was a large assemblage of the most wealthy and respectable farmers and their wives, sons, and daughters. In the evening a dance in a mammoth hall in the grove wound up the proceedings. The weather was fayorable to outdoor sports until about 4 o'clock p. m., when several heavy showers of rain followed in quick succession until niguifall.

FileErort.

Special Dispatch to 2th Chicage Tribuns.

CHAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here to-day in grand style. At an early hour the streets commenced to be filled with people, and soon the town was crowded. Hose companies were here from Decatur, as was also the fire company from Urbana. The procession was an imposing one, and terminated at noon. After dimer the steamer Belle was tried to show her throwing capacity, after which a contest for a prize took place between the different hose companies. The distance run was 400 feet, a coupling to be made to a fire-plug, and 200 feet of hose run off. The Belle Hose Company, of Champaign, took the first prize in forty seconds, the Resone No. 1, of Decatur, coming in second,—time, 55 seconds. Champaign Hose No. 2 and Decatur No. 2 both failed so make connections. A banquet is being given at the Doane and Phillips Houses to the firement to-night, and a hall will and the feasivities. The Union of the Sons of Erin gave a picnic at the fair-grounds, but the attendance was light.

WANKEGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Discretch to The Omedia Tribuna.

WAUKEGAN, Bl., July 5.—The day just closed is one long to be remembered by the citizens of Waukegan. The streets were densely thronged with people to witness the grand parade, which took place on our principal streets at 10 cfdock a. m. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Orrin P. Maxson. After the reading an oration was delivered by Mr. J. R. Welch. In the afternoon some proceeded to the fairgrounds to witness the races, while others attended the picnic held on the South Side. The day peased off very pleasantly.

ALTON.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., July 5.—The celebration of the Fourth was very generally observed in this city to-day, business being almost entirely suspended. The Inish temperature societies paraded the streets in the morning and by noon the city was almost deserted, most of the people having gone either our pionicing or off on an excussion. There was a grand display of fireworks taking place this streets in the Morning or off on an excussion.

**There was a grand display of fireworks taking place this dwelling to the Maxwell of the Morning Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Ausona, Ili., July 5.—The Fourth was generally observed to day, the carshops, banks, Post-Office, and principal business houses being closed. Our streets have been thranged with strangers all day, though no special inducements were offered for their presence. The greatest good order prevailed, and no accidents have occurred.

Special Disputch to The Chicage Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 5.—The Fourth passed off here very quietly, nothing of importance going on except a German picule in the grove thus afternoon. There is a city ordinance against fire-

works,—therefore there was no excitement.

LASALLE, AND PERU.

LASALLE, HI., Duly 5.—The people of Peru celebrated to-day with boat-races and a procession, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration, etc. There was no formal celebration in LaSalle.

Epecial Disputsh to The Chicago Twibune,
LEMONN, Ill., July 5.—The Catholic Total
Abstinence Society, of this place, had an oldfashioned Fourth of July celebration to day. It
was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering
sver held in this section. The Father Mathew
Temperance Society turned out in procession remperance Society turned out in procession 280 strong, parading the principal streets, led by a fine martial band of twenty members and a wagon-load of young ladies dressed in white. They made a splendid appearance as they led the way to Brown's Grove, where shey found the woods full of people. After a little delay the regular exercises of the day commenced. N. J. Brown was President of the Day. John McCarthy read the Declaration, and the Hon. William. H. Skelly, of Lemont, and the Hon. A. L. Morrison, of Chicago, delivered splendid and aloquent addresses. An intermission of one hour shen occurred, during which a sumptuous repast was served up by the ladies, and everybody had enough and to spare. The trepressible Mrs. DeGeer, of Chicago, them took the stand and declared for Woman's Rights and no taxation without representation. Appropriate speeches were also made by John L. Daley, of Chicago; the Rev. Father Murphy, of Lockport; William P. Pierce, and N. J. Brown, of Lemont. The Lemont Glee Club, under the lead of Miss Brassil, sang several beautiful pieces, and added much to the enjoyment of the day, and all were gratified at the pronounced success of the great celebration.

OTHER STATES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LaCnosse, Wis., July 5.—A terrible fight took place yesterday afternoon at the Plankroad Brewery Garden, in this city, between a body of ailroad men and the Governor's Guards, a German military organization, resulting in fatal-ly wounding one man, with fifteen or twenty others more or less injured. A large number of people were celebrating the Fourth at the above-named place, the garden being chartered by the Governor's Guards for the day. The trouble com-Governor's Guards for the day. The trouble commenced with a severe fist-fight between railroad andriver men in the street in front of the garden. A number of the Guards interfering, a general fight followed lasting about twenty minutes. A perfect shower of stones and clubs rained on the heads of contestants for a time, the guard using their sabres and clubbing their muskets. The Captain of the Guards finally got the company into line and charged the rainroad men and otherwin the street with fixed bayonets, driving all before them over the LaCrosse River bridge some distance from the garden. During the evening there was much excitement throughout the city and a serious time was looked for. About 100 rainroad men came over from North LaCrosse. They, with their bretiren here, are all anxious to get even. During the night several attempts were made to again start the ball colling, but each attempt was met with prompt section on the part of Chief-of-Police Hatch and his men, and further shedding of blood prevented. The following are the names of those seriously injured: Dennis Flynn, sabre cut in the head; Pan Knox, sabre cuts in the shoulder and a bayonet thrust in the abdomen; R. Ferguson, sabre cut in the need; Pan Knox, sabre cuts in the shoulder and is generally considered a diagrace to the city. The whole community feel outraged with their last night's doings. A petition will be made to the Governor to disband the Guard and criminal processes are to follow. To-day has been generally observed as a holiday, but with no regular colobration. There were pienics excursions on the river, shooting matches, etc.

MADISON.

MADISON.

MADISON.

**Manison, Wis., July 5.—There was do formal old-fushioned celebration of the Fourth of July here. There have been no processions on the river, shooting-matches, etc.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Calcain Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 5.—The firstmen's tourns
ment passed off to-day, and was a grand success mense. Long before daylight the thunder of artillery awake the sleeping populace, and gave, them to understand that this was a day for wide-awake enjoyment, and with a bold and patrictic feeling, they faunched forth only to find the streets a perfect jam of visitors. The running commenced at o'clock. The first purse was \$300. The first money, \$150, was taken by No. 3, South Bend; running time, 23 seconds; full time, 434 seconds. The second money, \$100, was won by the Alerta No. 1, of Laporte; running time, 28 seconds; full time, 48 seconds. The third money, \$50, was won by No. 1, South Bend; running time, 30 seconds; tull time, 484 seconds.

The sweepstakes, \$150 and a silver trumpet.

third money, \$50, was won by No. 1. South Bend; running time, 30 seconds; full time, 48½ seconds.

The sweepstakes, \$150 and a silver trumpet, was won by the Wide-Awakes, of Laporte; running time, 29 seconds; full time, 45½ seconds.

The Home Frize, a silk banner, was won by the Wide-Awakes; running time, 19 seconds; full time, 44 seconds. The second money was won by the Dreadnaughts; running time, 30 seconds; full time, 49 seconds.

The Pern Hawe Bund received the hird money was won by the Laporte No. 3; running time, 31 seconds; full time, 52 seconds.

The Pern Hawe Bund received the \$50 premium for the best band.

SOUTH BEND AND LAPORTE.

Spendad Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribune.

SOUTH BEND Ind., July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated by the Turn-Verein with a picuic and dame. Te-night the Polish settlers go through with a like programma. Both are very largely attended. A large number of firemen stremed the firemen's tournament at Laporte, along with whom went a large number of citizens,—so many, in fact, that the extra accommodations furnished by the Lake Shore Road were insufficient to convey them all, and a large number were left. The ticket agent was sold out of tickets, so great was the rush. But few accidents have occurred, and those are of a minor character, and among the boys, who have burneds great deal of powder.

BUNTINGTON.

Browder.

Special Disputch to The Choose Probine.

HUNTINGTON. Ind., July 5.—The tin of July was celebrated here to-day in a very imposing and successful manner. Along procession, consisting of the Mayor, City Council, Fire Department, and other organizations, accompanied by two bands of music, paraded the streets, after which an immense crowd repaired to the grove in the outskirts of the town, where appropriate exercises were held. Maj. J. W. Parviance acted as President of the Day. The Hon. A. W. Delong read the Declaration of Independence, and several gentlemen made speeches in the English and German languages. The weather was appressively hot.

FORT WAINE. Ind., July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here to-day with unusal vim and aprirt. The Odd Fellows held a picnic at the fair-grounds, which was attended by thousands. The Rev. A. Marine, of this city, delivered the oration. Other celebrations were held under the anspines of the German Catholics, the German Reformed Church, and the Home Club, all of which drew large crowds. Many public and private buildings were decorated with flags, bunning, etc. The weather has been exceedingly hot all day.

TEREE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chasgo Tribune.

bot all day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Terrax Haurs, July 5.—The celebration of Independence-Day was general. The Hon. D. W. Voorhees addressed 20,000 people at Early's Grove. Ten thousand strangers were in the city'. Fireworks were displayed all over town, and the stress were thronged. The celebration at Clinton, Rockville, Miston and Paris was very artanaire. At Erazil there was a reunion of soldners, with 10,000 people present.

BUBLINGTON, Is., July 5.—The celebration of Independence-Day in this city was a grand success. The city was decorated with pavilions, evergreens, bunting, mottoes, and banners, and at night all the decorations were illuminated with gas-jets and Chinese lanterns. Twelve bands were in the procession, six infantry companies, three batteries of artillery, and one company of cavalry. All the tradesmen and mercantile houses in this city were also represented in the procession, which was over 2 miles in length. Twenty-five thousand strangers were in the city, and the town was in a perfect blaze of enthus-

and the town was in a perfect blaze of enthusiasm. No such celebration has ever been seen in Iowa, and the railways were unable to bring in all the people who wished to come. The day passed off pleasantly. No essualities or disorders occurred. Robert Collyer and Secretary of War Belkrap were the principal speakers.

DAYENFORT AND THE RECORDENS COUNTRY. Special Dispatch to The Checas Tribune.

DAYENFORT, La., July 5.—Dayenport had three separate celebrations. Saturday the Americans selebrated; received by the Germans; and to-day those who were inclined to neither of the others. Yesterday the Germans had a large demonstration at the Schuelzon Park, over 5,000 people being precent.

tion at the Schustern Park, over a, our people being present.

At Fayotte a monster celebration was had on Saturday, excursion trains being run on the Du-buque & St. Paul. Thousands of people were present. At Wyoming, also, a public celebration was held, six towns uniting. As yet no casual-tion have been reported.

PENNSYLVANIA

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuss.

Entr. July 5.—This was a gala day for Erie.

The Fourth was celebrated in good old-fashioned style. The procession was 2 miles long, and the finest that ever paraded in this city. The counnnest that ever paraded in this city. The country people for miles poured into the city in the afternoeh. We had a balloon ascension, sailboat and yacht races, base ball, etc. No accident occurred to mar this, Erie's greatest colembiation.

dent occurred to mar this, krie's greatest celebration.

Permsund.

Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribune.

Permsund.

Permsund.

**July 5.— The Fourth, which drew its weary length along for three days, was only observed to-day. Youth showed its ardor yesterday, just a little, by firing an odd cracker here or there, but to-day business was empended, and the durity city put on holiday garb. Early in the morning salutes were fired from prominent points about the city. The Catholic Temperance Societies also held an immense jubiles, but nothing occurred to mar the pleasure and patriotism of the day. This evening fireworks are illuminating, the heavens everywhere, and excursion trains are returning.

THE EAST. THE EAST.

**SEW YORK, RECORLYN AND HARTWIERE.

New YORK, Duly 5.—The celebration here and in Brooklyn to-day was the most enthusiastic for years. At suarise the French frigate in the harbor fired a salute, which was replied to from the various forts. There was a fine display of mulitary this morning, and to-night both cities are lighted up by unusual exhibitions of fireworks. Dispatches from all the principal cities in the Middle and Eastern States report the day to have been observed with more than ordinary heartiness.

THE PRESIDENT.

LONG BRIANCH, July 5.—President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, attended a celebration at the Methodist camp-meeting grounds at Ocean Grove. After an address by the Beav. Dr. Stokes, the President held an informal reception—all present, to the number of 2,000, pressing forward to shake hands with him.

DETROIT.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribers.

Detroom high, July 5.—This has been a very dull and wet day here. There has been nothing in the way of a formal celebration, no event of any importance in the way of accidents, and but little intemperance. The rain also sadly interfered with the race programme, which formed the main feature of the day's amusements. Only one contest was completed, and that a scrubrace of dravers and butchers, in which a getting owned by Robert Mason won in three straight heats. In the 2:50 class there was no result.

OLEVELAND, O., July 5.—The celebration of independence Day was held here to-day. The

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AND ELSEWHERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The anniversary of Independence was celebrated here to-day with a procession, the usual literary exercises, the ap-

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

QUIET.

Sneelal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—The day has generally been observed by a suspension of business, public and private. There was no organized affort at celebration except by the Oldest Inhabitants' Society.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—The celebration of the Pourth of July here called together the largest mass-meeting since the War. Citizens and sol-thers all participated. Gov. Smith presided. The Hon. A. H. Stephens was grater of the day and nade a speech on the Declaration of Independence. He reviewed the causes leading to Am ence. He reviewed the causes leading to American freedom and described the grand celebration had in Philadelphia July 4, 1789. He said: "This is the centennial period. The grand demonstrations in honor of the destruction of tes at Boston and Baltimore, and the battles of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and the Mecklenburg declaration, which have brought the different sections into more harmonious accord, are but a prelide to the celebration of the anniversary of the declaration which is to come of next year in Philadelphia. The question is mooted whether we shall be represented in that celebration. In reply I say, with all the emphasis I can command, Yes. What more fitting occasion could be planned for a gathering of the people to consider the nature of their institutions and contemplate their working in the past, especially when administered on the principles on which they were founded?" Mr. Stephens closed with: "All honor now and forever to men'who by their deeds in the council chambers and on the battle-fields achieved our independence." Mr. Stephens was frequently applicated for his patrictic sentiments.

Augusta. Ga. July 6.—The Fourth was cele-

Artistra, ta., July 6.—Ine Fourth was celebrated by the white military to-day for the first time since the War. The six Augusts companies, seven from Charleston, and one from Columbia, in line, were the most imposing display since 1860. A United States flag was carried in the column. Georgia re-echoes the Bunker Hill Centennial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 5.—Business was almost entirely suspended. There was no organized observance of the day, except by the colored people, whose societies paraded the streets, and proceeded to the fair-grounds, where a barbacue was held. Speeches were made by Gens. Forrest and Pillow, and Col. Galloway, city editor of the Appeal. Miss Lou Lewis, colored, in behalf of the colored Society of Pole-bearers, presented Gen. Forrest with a bouquet as a token of reconciliation, which the Gensral accepted in a few brief remarks. To-night there will be a mass-meeting of citizens in the Court Square, and speaking. The weather is very hot, the mercury marking 93.

NASHYHLE, Tenn., July 5.—The Fourth has been very generally observed by everybody in excursion parties and pionics in the country. The city was almost depopulated throughout the day. This evening there will be a display of fireworks from the Capitol and other portions of the city.

Sr. Louis, July 5.—The day has been generally Sr. Louis, July 5.—The day has been generally observed as a holiday. Although there was no organized celebration, business is almost entirely suspended, and the people on masse gave themselves up to festivities and pleasures of all kinds. To-night the city is ablaze with bonfires, and the streets are brilliant with pyrotechnics.

Example City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Example City.

**Example City.

Kansas Cirry, Mo., July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here to-day by a parade of firsh sodieties, who had a picnic at the fair-grounds, but turned out small on account of the rain, which was very heavy before daylight, and also after 5 this afternoon. The streets are flooded in all

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKBURG.

VICKBURG. Miss., July 5.—The negroes had a Fourth of July celebration at the Court-House to-day. Some difficulty occurred among the audience during the speaking, about 1 o'clock, when firing commenced. Several negroes were wounded, and three unknown negroes fatally shot. John Hill, white, is supposed to be mortally wounded. At 8 p. m. all was quiet.

RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—The Fourth was cel brated here to-day by the most general suspen-sion of business there has been on any similar oc-casion since 1860. There was no general military display, but several companies, both white and colored, paraded, and spent the day in festivi-

KANSAS.

Archison, Kan., July 5.—To-day was wite gen

INDIAN TERRITORY.
THE SPREAD-EAGLE IN ELOQUENT CHOOTAW.
ATOKA, L. T., July 5.—The first celebration of ATOKA, I. T., July 5.—The first celebration of our national birthday ever attempted by the American Indian took place here to-day. At least 3,000 Indians were present. A bountful dinner was prepared for all in a beautiful grove near the town. Gov. Allen Wright, an educated Choctaw Indian, was President of the Day, and welcomed the people in an appropriate address. He was followed by the present principal Chief, Col. Coleman, who spoke in the Choctaw language. His address was particularly interesting and progressive. The Hon. M. W. Beynolds, of Kansas, was Orator of the Day, and his subject, "American Manhood," was well hundled. Speeches were made by the Hon. B. W. Perkins, Judge of the Labelle District of Kansas, and others. A long step forward has been made to-day in the interest of progress, low, order, and the real civilization of the Indians.

FOREIGN.

LONDON. LONDON.

LONDON, July 5.—The festival given by Americans at the Crystal Palace, this evening, to celebrate the 99th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was one of great magnificence. The marble hall and banqueting-room were beautifully decorated, and were crowded with a brilliant assembly of English and American ladies and gentlemen, and thousands of people visited the place during the day and evening. A concert was given in the afternoon. The selections performed were appropriate to the day celebrated, and were received with much applause. The dinner followed. When the cloth was removed, Minister Schenck, the Chairman, proposed the healths of the President of the United brate." "Home Sweet Home" was then sung.
The toast "Great Britain and America, Mother
and Daughter," was given. Mr. McCullough Torrans, member of Parliament
for Finebury, spore in response, declaring that
the desire of all Englishmen now was to have
firm friendship with America. Mr. Lucius Fairchild replied to the toast, "Concord at Home

was given for the fireworks, when the company broke up and went out upon the terrace.

DEAN STANIST,
in a sermon at Westminster Abbey resierds, alluded to the American Declaration of Independence. He contrasted the animetry displayed in former days on the occasion of its anniversary with the spirit of reconciliation which at present prevailed. Now every American was proud of his English ancestry, and every Englishman was proud of Washington. Jeing ine CRIME,

TENNESSEE LAWLESSNESS:
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NASSYLLIA, Tenn., July 5.—At Owens' crossroads, Williamson County, at dusk Saturday
evening, David Knox empitied two loads of
buck-shot at the two Cross brothers, missing
them. They returned the fire, putting two shots
into Knox's left breast. Seven large, bullettioles were made around the heart. He, crying
"I'm a dead man," ran 180 wards and lived ten. tioles were made around the heart. He, crying "I'm a dead man," ran 180 yards, and lived ten minutes. Knox had prevented the Orosa brothers from coming out of a house during the day. They were trying to get out of his way when the affray occurred. A verdict of "Justifiable homicide," was rendered. This is the third violent death at that point within the past three mostil. Altogether twenty persons, first and last, have been killed there.

Gov. Parton, upon the recommendation of

Gov. Parton, upon the recommendation of the Supreme Court, on the ground of youthful-ness, to-day commuted the sentence of Jordan Holt, colored, from hanging to life imprison-ment. Holt said he would rather, have been hung than surier a living death the balance of his days. Holt bratally sutraged a 13-year-old white girl.

BURGLARY.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 5.—The dry-goods house of J. M. Clark was burglarized during last night, the burglars making away with some \$300 worth of goods. No arrests have been made, though it

ARRESTED OR SUSPICION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BELOIT, Wis., July 5.—Three strangers were arrested and shut up for drunkenness to-day and on suspicion of being concerned in the burglaries of Sunday night. The Rev. E. P. Sal F. Peck's residences were robbed of gold watches, jewelry, and other valuables, that night.

SALOON-KEEPER KILLED.

OMARA, July 5.—Thomas Grimes, and Mike
Fillion, saloon-keepers at North Platte, Neb.,
had a fight this morning, which resulted in the
former being shot in the stomach and killed. AMUSEMENTS.

A national holiday gave the Union Squ are company an auspicious opening at Hooley's last evening. That the enormous opening success was due to no factitious circumstances, however, was clear from the fact that the storm produced no damaging effect upon the size of the audience. It was, we venture to affirmthe largest gathering ever assembled in Hooley's Theatre, and, more than that,
the merits of the performance amply justified
it. The "Two Orphans" is a melodrams
in four acts and six tableaux, and ranks with the
very best productions of the modern stage. Its
success lies in the marvelous ingenuity and compactness of a most intricate plet, in the vividness and intensity of the situations, and in the
rapid action which hurries the andience through
a maze of adventure with increasing interest,
and resolues dazaling chara with remarkable
skill. In scenic effects it is superbly presented,
and the ensemble of the acting leaves little
to be desired. Its production here is an
event of great importance in the history
of the drama in Chicago. In many
respects it is the best drama that has been
produced in years, for it combines popular and
esthetic elements in a manner equaled by no play
of the present date. It is acted by a company
superior to any we have ever-had here, and is
mounted with a fidelity and intelligence which
will be a, revelation to the Chicago public. It
was out last evening at too liste an hour to permit anything more than a mere general announcement of its success. That the laster was
achieved may be understood from the the cireumstance that many people rose from their seats
and cheered lustily more than one situation. It dience. It was, we venture to affirm eumstance that many people rose from their seats and cheered lustily more than one situation. It should run for several weeks in this city, until every theatre-goer has seen it.

THE OTHER THEATRES. The atten Vicker and Gardiner gave the customary holiday matinees, while at Hooley's a last rehearsal was matiness, while at Hooley's a last rehearast was given for the avening performance. The weather generally favored the managers during the day; but suddenly, as though with malicious intent, its surprising continence gave way, at the most disastrous moment, and robbed the thetres of a large percentage of their merited profits. There was a large sprinkling of country visitors among the audiences, but the city people took advantage of the prevailing coolines to attend a holiday performance.

FIRES.

AT KANSAS CITY, MO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—A fire occurr Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—A fire occurred early this morning in Whitaker's fruit store, caused by the explosion of fireworks, of which he had a heavy stock. The Fire Department were forty minutes getting a stream to work, and the fire spread to Henry's wholesale and retail hardware house, which was totally destroyed. Owing to a trouble about the Water-Works they were not used, the City Fathers refusing to allow the insurance-men to have them turned on. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$24,000.—in Citizens' of New Jersey, Westchester of Pennsylvaria, American of New York, and Underwriters'.

AT SHAMOKIN, PA.

POTTSVILIZ, Pa., July 5.—At Shamokin last night a fire destroyed four stores, a blacksmith shop, and two dwellings. Loss, \$50,000; partly misured.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Port Hunon, Mich., July 5.—Down-Props
Benton, Atlantic, Holland, Ontario, Becket,
Badger State, Fleicher and consort, Alleghany
and consort, Coffinberry and barges, Rose and
barges, N. Mills and barges; stam Marine City;
schrs W. H. Bounds, H. C. Poster, Ioseo, C. K.
Nims, H. P. Baldwin, Gen. Franz Sigel.

Ur-Props Arizona, Sanilac, Fred Kelly,
Oncida, Russia, James Fisk, Jr., Cormoran, and
consort, Sparta and consort, Alpens and consort,
Burlimgton and barges; schrs James C. Harrison,
M. J. Wilcox, Fathfioder, Lucy J. Clark, George
Holt, Hippograff, S. H. Kimball, Constitution,
Polly M. Rogers, Lillie Parsona, Sweden, Norway, Delaware, C. J. Magill, Ispeming,
Wind-North, light.

WEATERS—Fine.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 1.—The amount of builton some into the Bank of England on balance to-day, 200,000.

COMMONTA Money, 91 B-16; secount, 94 1-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—958, 108%; 778, 108%; 10-00, 108%; new Bs, 108%; New York Central, 88; Eric, 134; preferred, 22.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 8%4.
Calcutta Inseed, 50.
Spárits inrpentine, 22s.

PARIS, July 5.—RENTED—531 750%.

FRANKFORZ, July 5.—CHITTED STATES BONDS—102s, 98%.

LAYERPOOR, July 5.—CHITTED STATES BONDS—102s, 108%; 13-104; middling Oriesna, 78 %4. Sales 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export.

FLOUR—Western canal, 21@22s.

ORAINS—Wheat—No. 7 to No. 2 red Western spring, 8 41@30 Mid; do Winter, 38@30 2d. Corn—Mixed Western, 23s 66@278 9d.

Pork—Prima mess, 73s. Bost—Prime mess, 47s 6c.

Cheese—Fine American, 57s.

Bacco—Long middles, 61s ed.; middles, 68s.

Tallow—4 5d.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief

gland Theories The Suppression of NOT ONE HOUR

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes, Radway's Ready Relief

WILL APPORD INSTANT BARR Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Boysels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Threat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterios, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarri, Influence, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgie, Rheumatism, Celd Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part warts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford an parts where the pain or difficulty exists will an end out of the control of the c

FEVER AND AGUE

Fover and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not somedial agent in the world that will cure fever and agua and all other malarious, billion, scarles, typhoid, yallow, and other fevers (aided by Rasway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Rasky Relief. Fifty cents per hottle. HEALTH! BEAUTY!

strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weights clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all. DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

made the most astonishing cures. So quick, a rapid are the changes the body undergon under the tuitience of this truly won-

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight b Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

of shis wonder of madern obenistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either disease in potent power to our them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the warm and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarasparillan will and does seeing,—a deep contains for wines cover the work of purise cation, and succeeds in dimensions its work of purise cation, and succeeds in dimensions its work of purise cation, and succeeds in dimensions its work of purise

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

AN IMPORTANT LETTER. From a prominent pentleman and resident of Constant, O., for the past forty years well known to the nemapor publishers throughout the United States.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

CHIVALEY AND

Savage Denunciat

address was of a characte we transfer the salient po-umns. Said Gen. Preston

For a time our service guidance and priesthood of morroe, Marshall, and the by the genius and spirit inted to this Continent thanges of the English But these people who car coevil with our progenitor partook of the strife. coevil with our progenitor partook of the strice political separation from manner of liberty I has scribe, because it restrains the dictates of self-convisions of equal law. They from England for violation law, and therefore could motives and sentiments in fact and naturally adven away and therefore codes motives and sentiments in fact and naturally adves of English constitutional riligious freedom. They from unlawful persecution escaped convicts from turbulent heresy and awhich cought by violence sciences on English and the charters of English only crude and shallow a philosophical, and poin above the vain babblings thous mingled with the tions, mingled with the fanaticiam, establishing forms of mere superficial systems of educational parpetnate ignorance an eraft for public virtus, therefore, who were or royal priesthood of Washiry, Mason, Madison, Mand Pinckneys, could has for such progenitors, and ry, Mason, Madison, Marand Finckneys, could have for such progenitors, and must continue, the represent and sell who can have no truthful can never provide wortful honorably, for the fut treight, under the laws o and crime. The Jamest English freeman, loyal a God, with England's hong lish piety in his soul, and mand the charters, usage were seltiering the regenter was that predominant at which all their laws and in and by which they were neither be changed or compecule spoke the same la read the same Bible, but, the Syrian Princess, "the people," and they concumum. Their fend broad Atlantic, and on its Westers short the convenit

These, in genery graphical principl which were based land as manifested of New England as the Christianity of Plymouth church in the older time a samping on this cottle fordest blut of a patrating this crime this crime this crime this crime. the foutest blet of me petrating this crime it east outrain the Kin slave, and out sailed it in fetching him be second fouter bir outh descentant to-day is, their, a beneficiary of the in pure accord with set himself, with destroy the tempion of the in pure accord with set himself, with destroy the tempion worken, any analysis the land of as the cult minating the piety, the valor science of New I their gay as General Too destroy the Booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the Booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the Booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the Booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the Booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the booth and scatte people first erect upon the destroy the scatte people first erect upon the scatte people first erect upon the scatter people first er

vidual and material in the district of the principle and justice. The Greeman long ago proclaim in: "You may combit trade, or form alliances and Megara can never better people."

people first erect upon and, dedicate it to true and an and an analysis and then ahare all The at other, made pute the liberty these who best for them. Then the statement and it is a creators at the statement and it is a creators at the statement and it is a creator at the statement and it is a creator at the statement and the statement and the confederate and the constitution of the U and recourt for the U an

WAY'S REMEDIES.

ONE HOUSE

y's Ready Relief URE FOR EVERY PAIN. as the first and is the case and

Pain Remedy ne to Twenty Minutes.

y's Ready Relief EPORD INSTANT BASE n of the Ridneys, Inflammation der, Inflammation of the Bowenspa, Congression of the Bowenspa, Congression of the Reart, Sore Throat, Dalpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, roup, Diphtheria, Capan, Influenza, Headache, Influenza, Headache, Capan, Control of the Reart, Influenza, Headache, Influenza, Headache, Capan, Influenza, Headache, Capan, C

il internal pains.

Iways carry a bottle of RADWAY'S

with them. A few drops in water will

pains from change of water. It r

Brandy or Bitters as a stimulaur.

PORTANT LETTER.

Dran Srn: I am induced by a sense of sing to make a brief stacement of the sing to make a brief stacement of the without a same of the sing to make a brief stacement of the without a small sing to make a single s

RADWAY'S

lating Pills

one in RADVEAT & CO. Se &

Estraordinary Address of Gen. Pres-ton at the University of Vir-ginia.

SOUTH VS. NORTH.

Berfordinary Address of Gen. Presc.

On at the University of Virginia.

Savago Denunciatión of New-England Theories and Politics.

Savago Denunciatión of New-England Theories and Politics.

Fig. Seppression of the Robellion Chirapteris of the Savago Denunciatión of New-England Theories and Politics.

Fig. Seppression of the Robellion Chirapteris of the Mark Line of the Mark Line of the Mark Line and China Ged Han Personal China Ged

But, comrades and brothers, here we are today, after our fifty years, our country the sileistionize the principle and syntiment of liberty
and justice. The Greek philosopher and statesman long ago proclaimed the irreversible maxim: "You may combine, for the pursuits of
trade, or form alliances for defense, but Corinth
and Megars can never be one State; they are
two people."

NEW YNGLIND.

These, in general to me, I regard as the ethicagraphical principles at id the ethical attributes on
which were based the etatesmaniship of New England as manifested by Seward, the philanthropy
of New England as respresented by Summer, and
the Christianity of New England as practiced by
Plymouth churches, and which made her people
in the olden time wrossories and principals in
stamping on this continent what has been called
the foundant but of modern civilization. In perpetrating this crime the Plymouth Rock decendant outran the King of Congo in catching the
slave, and outsailed the sailors of Vasco di Gama
in fetching him by the "middle passage." A
second, fouter blot stamped by this same Plymouth descendant on this hour in which we live
to-day is, thut, being the joint inheritor and
beneficiary of the Jamestown temple of liberty,
in pure accord with his original attributes, he
set himself, with emmerpasted siaves, to
destroy the; temple and to slaughter the
men, worden, and children, and derestate the land of the Jamestown descendant
as the culo manting blazoury of the paintoisen,
the piety, the valor, the civil and religious constance of New England,—in the language of
their graphs.

CARD OF MESSRS, FOWLER & EARL.

"WHISKY AND POLITICS,"

Cureago, July 2.—In The Tribune of this morning there appears a communication, over the signature of "W. M. G.", upon the subject of Whisky and Politics in Missouri, which is open to some little criticism, and which, coming from the source it does, confirms the saying that "Politics makes strange bedfellows."

It is but a very few years since that I knew Col. "W. M. G." as a leading Republican politicism and editor in the City of St. Louis, zealously engaged in the packing of ward-canonses, and manipulating district, county, and even State Conventions. There was at that time in the Republicad party of St. Louis, as there is now, a large temperance alement, which demanded, as it had a right to demand, that the party should not be given over entirely to the which interest, and all the offices in city, county, and State filled from the salounds and purificus of that sainted town. To this demand Col. "W. M. G." not only threed a deaf ear, but he respected to all the trickery and wire-pulling which the science of politics would admit of to injure and defeat the men who alone gave the party shout all the respectability it possessed. He was as clay in the hands of the potter in his connection with that same Whisky Ring whose influence he now so carnestly demands shall be entirely destroyed. He was at the beck and call of the saloon-bummers of the entire city; and they, in turn, were on hand when it was necessary to squelch any open manifestations on the part of respectable Eepublicans to have a hearintended the and so callesty temanus shall be entirely destroyed. He was not the beek and call of the salcon-hummers of the entire city; and they, in turn, were on hand when it was necessary to aquelch any open manifestations on the part of respectable Republicans to have a hearing in the Convention. He was not at all fastidions in the selection of his auxiliaries in the carrying out of his political schemes, nor was it an unusual speciacle to see him in friendly and familiar intercourse with such statemen as the Hon. Mike McCoole and the Hon. Tom Allen, to say nothing of Bill Davis and Dabin Tricks.

There is no doubt that "Crooked Whisky" had much to do with the demiss; but it had charms for him which he could not or would not withstand, and he stood by it through shiok and thin, until it had no further use for him. It turnished all the election funds used in St. Lonis for years, and the dilique belonging to the Democrat invariably disposed of it in such manner as would do the most good—to the Democrat. Col. "W. M. G." takes it for granted that there is no possible chance of a Republican success in Missouri under the leadership of any who have affiliated with the whisky faction. No man knows better than Col. "W. M. G." that there is no possible chance of a Republican success mader the leadership of any who have affiliated with the temperance faction; and no man in Missouri has written so many articles of bitter demunciation of the temperance faction; and no man in Missouri has been; and is, waging war upon Senator Schurz and his friends, but such assertions go for nanght in Missouri, where the facts are known. The whisky element in Missouri seat for Republican party, and were afterwards denominated Liberals, and who followed Mr. Schurz, not alone because of nationality, but because of his antagonism to prohibiting legislation upon the subject of the fluor traffic. Everybody knows that the war waxed on Senator Schurz was one purely of self-defense, and entirely of a political character, with which whisky had n

befolded correspondence. Yours truity.

Erect Gorazeas, June 19.—19. Days 16. Proc. Torr. Control of the contro common description of a flore description of a flore description of the Regulary in component of the Regulary in the Regulary

REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

There is no doopt that. Corolect Whishy and among us are to be found elderly petitional characteristic that and the control of the control of

A Magic Mirror.

Spiritual Scientist.

A lady resident in a large city in New York State purchased some time since in Europe one of those magic mirrors in whose black concave surface the "conscions clairvoyant." as Maj. Buckley cailed those whose interior vision is opened while the person is awake, are able to see the wonderful phantasuagoris of the spirit-world.

It is formed apparently out of a great black onyx, some 15 inches in diameter, and is polished more highly than cut glass, is framed in black, and rests upon a crimson silk pad in a handsome morocco case. At a recent seame the powers of this bowl of fate were fully exemplified. A clairvoyant woman gazed at it, and for more than two hours described without a moment's latermission landscapes, emblematic groups, scanes transpiring by land and sea, in the snowy fastnesses of the far north, and on the burning sands of the Great Sahara Desert. The forms of deceased friends fitted across it, and messages were displayed on white sheets or paper screens held up before the secress eye. Anon a mounted exalter would dash into the field of vision, or the exciting spisode of a lion chase be schibited. Take it all in all it is one of the most curious of the phenomens of the selection of magic. The potency of the magic mirror was vauched for in the earliest hustoric periods. The ancient Egyptian sootheavers used a drop of link in a pollahed metallic basin, or a dark fluid held in the plain of the band. In modern times the most famous among the adepts in the form of divination was Dr. Dec whose magic crystal is still preserved in the Erritish Museum, and whe fell a victim to the ignorant intolarance of his times.

The true magic mirror is prepared by a High-castle priost, with solemn and peculiar ceremonies, its potency of seimes and to represent either the dark or the light side of nature—to attract either good or evil spirital influences.

Very large sums have sometimes been paid for a good mirror, and the one in question was thought a great barrain as the price of

the greenback, instead of its degredation. The bend has been allowed to lord it over the greenback quite long enough. The cause of the hard times is to be found in the "unaccommodating pelicy of the Government toward the people. At this point, Gratz bit off a piece of tobacco, and diverged into politics proper. He can't see how the Democratic party is to be beaten next, year. As to the candidate, that remains to be seen. Headricks would suit him; Tilden is well spoken of. His present belief is that the Republicane will finally settle down on Washburne. The Harry White letter struck him as an "explicit declination." The one-term plank in the Liberal platform of 1872 was none of his doings. The reason he doesn't run with Carl Schurz any more is that Carl went back on him at Cipemnati. It is interesting to know that Mr. Brown is at present engaged in the composition of a lecture on pure mathematics.

Philadelphiams new repudiate their pecuniary obligations, on the ground that they have invested everything in the Centennial.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE PROPERTY ON CASH basis, all of which I own mysail.

Want clear farms or village are town property in Illinois. to feet on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thisto test on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sits.

If y feet on Forty-first-ct., near Langley-av.
100 feet at Kenesock, Woodigwn-av., near Forty-sixth46 feet on Spring-six, near Wentworth-ay., and several
10s at Englewood.

I have several stores and dwellings left on Archer-av.,
near Twenty-taict-si.
No. 18 How-six. North Side.
Also, several octagen fronts, 3-story and basement,
South Side, between the Boulevards, convenient to stress
and steam-cars.

FARMS.

No. 182 Howest., North chart.
Also, several obtageo fronts, 2-story and basemant, South Side, between the Boulevards, convenient to street and steam-cars.

FOR SCHOOL Side, between the Boulevards, convenient to street and steam-cars.

FAINE,

100 screet at Ashland, Case County, Ill.; finest core land in the State.

130 screet overlooking Delevan and Darian. Want clear city or suburban property in Cook County.

140 EXCHANGE-50 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON.

150 EXCHANGE-50 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON.

160 EXCHANGE-50 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON.

161 Howers, Cook State of subdivision. Will exchange for clear house and lot and some cash. Apply to E. S. DREYER, 21 Dearborn-st.

160 EXCHANGE-62 COWS, UNF THOROUGHBERD.

170 EXCHANGE-50 ACRES NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH-string-office.

170 EXCHANGE-50 FEFT NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH-string-to-string-story. Acres is trover. S patiented shally sender. S bath tabs, 3 buffalo robes, 3 strings sleigh bolls, for personal property. Address L IS, Tribune office.

170 EXCHANGE-50 FEFT NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH-string-first one or all for merchandise, personal property, or a house, East. Address L IS, Tribune office.

170 EXCHANGE-50 FEFT NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH-string-first one or all for merchandise, personal property, or a house, East. Address L IS, Tribune office.

170 EXCHANGE -FIRST-FIRST-SHORE NEAR STRINGS OF STRINGS, Court single post-side on a strough railroad in School, 50 CATALAR, 185 Dearbornes.

170 EXCHANGE - PREST AT HINSDALE AND Tribune office.

171 EXCHANGE - PREST AT HINSDALE AND Tribune office.

172 EXCHANGE - PREST AT HINSDALE AND Tribune office.

173 EXCHANGE - PREST AT HINSDALE AND Tribune office.

174 EXCHANGE - PREST AT HINSDALE AND Tribune office.

Suburham.

O RENT—AT HINSDALE—A HOUSE OF 3 ROO

should furnished. Large let each sholls, margin guinn at 10 Dearloyn s. S. B. BOWLES. TO RENT-ROOMS.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUS. BOARDING AND LODGING.

ABSEDERNST NUCET FURNISHED
Tooms, with on without beard, for married outsies
of jouing people; all comforts: jouation most desirable
terms very reasonable. One nice single room.

South Side.

374 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR of plane and bath; day heard, \$4.

470 WARSH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with rooms; also, day board, 720 WELLS ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK-Rouma nicoly furnished to reist, with board First-class table, modern coaveniences, nealthiest par of city, class to cars and bus. American tamily.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—IN A SUBURBAN TOWN ON THE LAKE shows, for gendoman and wife. Address stating location and terms C & Tribune office.

DOARD—IN SUBURBAN TOWN FOR WIFE AND Bohild accommodations smart be good. J. S. WILLAMS, ED DOARD—EN, Chicago.

BOARD—FOR FAMILY OF THREE IN SUBURBATOWN AN INSURE TRIBUTE OF THE SUBURBATOWN AND ARROWS HE & Tribune office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; learn made on real sense. RU-GENE C. LONG & BEO., 71 East Wathington-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATE-rais, and movings bought and sold. ISAAU GREEN ERAUM & CO., 112 Fifth-av.

Fight SALE-MORTGAGES OF 2800 AND \$1,90; also several second mortgages, sold secured that give a large commission. J. L. MCREEVEE, 56 Wathington-S., Room 15

LOST AND FOUND. es been paid for question was price of \$250, is price of \$250, is office where it can be found, will be threatly district the period of \$250, is office where it can be found, will be threatly sewarded.

I OST -SATURDAY EVENING, A OGRAL BARTring, between Morgan and Haited-sta, on Middison.

MPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE NEW manufacturing "Domestie" Sewing Machine is an invention long needed by the public, is now ready for the macket, and we offer it is manufacturene on the most liberal terms. All, whether wishing to purchase or not, are politicly requested to call at our offers. 18 State-ex, and examine it. Domestic Sewing Machine Company.

LINGER OFFICE, 28 WEST MADISON-ST. MADISON-S

TO RENT OR FOR SAIR SQUARE, OPRIGHT and parlor grand planes; renting a specialty. WM R. PROSSES, IIS State-st., near Adams.

\$2.40 minors rosewood planoforte. We octave, over strung base, agrafe statement, and if from frame, Present grand action, new improved scale, very elegant reservoir, and action, new improved scale, very elegant reservoir case, with extra moltings, serjentine plunt, maly carrier for special structure of the statement of th HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CHANCE TO GET A BARGAIN IN A PAR A lor suit—A beand new Sills walkent and terry parlor suit, 7 picces, for 80. An elegant walnut parlor suit, it laid freeste walnut, covered with an brown terry, orim can putting, retail price Sills, for \$70. A very rich as elegant walnut parlor stit. Heavy carved and polished covered with splendid slik browned, softrely new cost \$30.

Teachers, Thursdore, and Saturdage, at Dearm.
Ample time givents test all horses sold under warrantee.
POR SALE-ALL SORTS OF BUGGIES AT EXteams to be prize, and singust side has read waren,
suitable for speeding, very low for cash... 175 and 175 West
Allent-W.

WANTED-A GERMAN BO WANTED ALOY OF H TO M WHO UNDER stands passe to act as stock-clerk. At W and Withheav.

WANTED FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

Grants buy account one of the country of the countr

SON, 60 Indiana av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED 100 RAILBOAD LABORERS D FARM hands and 30 stone quarrange; free lace, and so cash office, fee to good non with plents bargare. Av.

REEW G. BLING 2 CO., 18 North Clarkest.

WANTED 100 REMARKS, 100 REPROSERVE AND 100 REPROSENTATION OF THE STANDARD AND STA

WANTED - FURS GOOD ADVISTISING AGENTS, to species of men; none others need apply, Address By Tribuse office.

WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WHO understands the printing business to solicit orders in the city on salary. Apply at 28 Fifth-as.

WANTED-3 WAITER BOYS AT REYNOLDS DIR-ling Recons. 28 and 220 Kast Washington st. W ANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF restaurant, so illusors; one that can loan about \$20 for a short time, I will give good unance. Apply as 18 South Harded 4s, basement.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES OF GOOD address, sacking profitable positions, willing to can visue outside of Chicago, to call and see what we have to propose. Hoom IT Ewing Block, North Clarkett, some re Kingle.

WANTED A YOUNG MAN THAT LIVES WITH his parents to work in restaurant. Osit at the Monroe-st. at 3 p. m. D. THORNTON.

Dome ties.

WANTED-A NEAT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and fron for a family of three. Danish gid prelared. Apply to 48 Michigan ev., hast Thisterable to WANTED-AT 165 FREMORT, WAST OF LINOULN Park, a neat girl for housework in a small private

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO and from (no standing) in a small family. N Good references required. Apply at 781 Minhigan

Langidresses.
Wanyen a Good Washir Pand Rib
on other work when seeded; in or washing he
Apply at 2 Aberdeen st., West Side.

Apply at E Abstraction, were constituted by Antitude of the Man And Scandinavian Girls, for private families, hotels, humbries, city and country, at MRA, DUSKE's offer, by Milwankes at Wanted Die Sen For 10 WA, FREE FARE, W. Lavre to-day; section, men near the city, twenty for farms. A. HALVORSEN, 21 West Randolph-st.

STUATION WANTED-BY A CASTLEMAS. AND SECRETARY AND SECRETAR

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS Concliman or driver; understands perfectly the handling and save of horses, harmers, garriages, etc.; can milk; AT driver, well acquainted in city, industrious, steady and select, and not attail to work. First-class reference given, Please address, for 4 days, K. E. Tribune office. une office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS ceachman. Sober, hones, and industrious; can mile, no objection to country. Good reference: Address L88. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-AS CUACHMAN BY A merried man, Dane; no incumbrature; willing tandolliging, with good reference from last place. Address L4 to Augment.

Miscellaneons.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER OR TO attend to billiard room. Good references. Address Lif, Fribane office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOY 16 THARS OLD, wants any kind of a siluation where he care came as honees living. Address Dixon, Pacific Rhoke.

bonsevork. Call for 180 days at 110 wabashes., from 10 to to clooks.

STRUATION WASTED—BY A FIRST-OLASS COOK. Its private family, best of city references. Address Address St. First-out of the first party of the family to wash. Address 35 Batterpades., many family of second work in private family or seems size. MAGGIE, 85 North Franklin-St.

STRUATIONS WASTED—BY TWO GIRLS, 1878, 48 cook and osk as second girl; city references. Can as 13 Papple-st., many Eighteenth. Purple-at., mar Eighter mb.

UTILATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do become work or general notion out it a main folble family. Please call at No. ID Browness. More and
derwood of the ARTHO-BY & PRINT OLASS GREAT
IFFUATIONS ARTHU-BY & PRINT OLASS GREAT
DOES GROW, the other as second girl, in a private family
to the owner together as second girl, in a private family
to the owner together.

Company to was a first of the property of the

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RIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADV 12.00 Weekly, 1 year... \$ 1.65 Five copies..... 7.50 tion... 3.00 Ten copies..... 14.00 tar at the same rate.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolob street, between ark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union Square impany. "The Two Orphans." M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between

ADELPHI THEATER-Dearborn street, son

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Stated Copulio Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuese, at 8 clock, at the Asylum. Business and T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights convisously order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE. B.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 6, 1875.

The awful scenes which occurred in con nection with the great whisky fire in Dublin were but poorly portrayed in the cable dispatches. A graphic account, furnished by the correspondent of the London Times, is the correspondent of the given in another column.

A dead-lock between the city authorities and the insurance men in Kansas City, on the subject of the water-works, resulted yester-day in the destruction of about \$40,000 worth of property. The flames originated in the explosion of a stock of fireworks in of a stock of fireworks in a fruit store, and thence spread to a warehouse, Owing to some dispute about the water-works, the city authorities refused to allow the water to be used in putting out the fire.

torical reminiscence attached to the Fourth of July. It was on July 4, 1825, just fifty years ago, that the first small colony of emi-grants set sail for America, and their followers and descendants now form an ele-ment in the population of the United States at once numerous and impor-tant. There are about 30,000 Scandinavians in Chicago, and most excellent and valuable citizens they are. A large number of them yesterday joined in the celebration of the Fourth, both out of respect to the day as American citizens, and in glad remembrance of the day when the advance guard left the Norse land to try their fortunes in the New

Dr. JAMES R. NICHOLS contributes a pap to the Boston Journal of Chemistry, in which he gives some new views of the causes of the ent mysterious explosion in Washington set, Boston. He claims that the explosive force was the vapor of ether, which he has known to lift and prostrate heavy buildings and walls of masonry when it was present in no larger quantities than would be generated by the ether kept in the laboratory of the by the ether keps in the haboratory of the building that was destroyed, if by any acci-dent a 5-pound bottle had broken. Dr. Nichole, who speaks from the experience of a quarter of a century with chemicals and ex-plosives, says that "when mixed with air in the proportion of one to six or eight, this vapor explodes with a terribly destructive force, and with the peculiarly rambling sound which was heard at Boston."

the grasshopper region is printed this morning. Having taken especial pains to visit and upon the rich; and the latter pay most of the purified from the vulgarisms of the stump, converse with the people in the various local-ities which have furnished such extraordinary stories of grasshopper ravages, "Harryth" has been able to present an accurate, impar-tial statement of the situation. He finds that the portions of Nebraska, Kanses, Iowa, and ari which have been the principal sufferers embrace a district equal to about 20,000 square miles, in which from one-20,000 square miles, in which to half to three-fourths of the growing crops have been destroyed, involving the loss of sixty days' labor of about 200,000 people ensixty days' labor of about 200,000 people ensity da gaged in agricultural pursuits. Replanting has taken place once, twice, and thrice in some of the districts, and, now that the grasshoppers have disappeared, fair crops are looked for if the weather is favorable and the fall frosts are late. There is no destitution or suffering this year, and in those por-tions of the States not devastated the crop yield will be larger than ever before.

pied nearly half a week, is finally over. Chicago, the weather permitted for the day was divinely beautiful, and it was not until ening, when everybody should be ome, that sharp showers came as The observ ance of the concluding section of the triple holiday was unmarked by anything extraordinary in our city, unless we may call extraordinary the spectacle of 400,000 people entirely given over to recreation. Perhaps the most notable features of the Fourth out-aids of Chicago were those at Joliet, where the Fourth was celebrated by the prisoners in the Penitentiary, who were placed upon their good behavior, which was so admirable as to prove the convicts worthy of the unusual lib-erty allotted them for this occasion only; and also at Atoka, in the Indian Territory, where a genuine aboriginal blow-out was got-ten up. 3,000 Indians listening to a spread eagle address in the Choctaw language, and afterwards partaking of a picnic dinner at the manner of civilized people.

We print elsewhere some interesting correspondence touching the recent attempt of Moopy and Sanker to get a bearing at that venerable seat of learning, Eton College. The first letter is from Mr. E. H. KNATCHBULLman quite well known by his fai this side of the water, who has ch stories this side of the water, who has chil-firen at Eton. He expresses his surprise at finding a large tent erected on the grounds and the apport current that a revival-meeting is to be held. He therefore protests against the introduction of these "semi-dramatic" performances, and against the exposure of the Eton boys to a "spasmodic and sensa-tional religion," and further objects that, if

searing Mr. Moody exhort and Mr. SANKEY sing, although nearly one-half of them wanted to do so. Notwithstanding the fact that Eton is an ancient and aristocrafic institution, it was rather small of it to shut out the revivalists. It, as Kwatchbull-Hugessen claimed, their religion is spasmodic, it certainly would not have harmed any of the young Eton bluebloods if they had caught it.

A very rare book, of great interest to Ame icans, is in the celebrated "JOHN CARTER Brown Library" at Providence, B. I. It is a Dutch translation of the "Letters of AMERI CUS VESPUCIUS upon the Islands Discovered in His Four Voyages." There are only two copies of the original Italian tract of 16 small pages in existence. One of them is in the British Museum and one in a private library n Paris. This is the only known copy of th Dutch translation. It was ordered by cable by Mr. Brown from its owner, the bookseller MULLER, of Amsterdam. The dispatch reached him just four hours before a letter from another American collector did. The book was sent, and Mr. Brown had the pleasure of getting for \$433 gold, or about \$27 a page, this unique specimen. It has a few rough wood-cuts of naked savages armed with bows and arrows. An English translation is to be issued soon. The book stands in the library by the side of the original edition of the leters written by Columbus announcing his discovery. The latter was printed in 1494; the between 1506 and 1509.

The American Missionary Association thinks the nation is still in danger, and has published a tract with this headline. The danger it sees is ignorance. The census of 1870 shows that in the Southern States 25.5 per cent of the people over 10 years of age cannot read, while 3.8 per cent of the same class in the Eastern and Middle States and 3.4 in the West are in the same condition. The following table shows the population and the expenditures for education in the different sections :

ast and Middle.....

this purpose is Maryland. She pays out \$6.55 for each person between 6 and 16. This is 2 cents less than the smallest expenditure at the North -that of Maine These facts show that the West, with a smaller popustion than either of the other two secti spends more than either of them for educathe Southern outlook is gloomy. If the prosperity lost for the sake of the Lost Cause is ever to be regained, labor must be made honorable and universal, the land must be subdivided, and education must be strenuously urged. These are not easy reforms, but they are absolutely necessary.

IS COMPULSORY EDUCATION PRACTICA-No law denying a parent the power to de-prive his child of its inalienable right to an ducation can accomplish its end, unless the people heartily sympathize with it. Compulsory education is an impossibility, unless the great mass of the people believe in it and aid it. A belief in the truth of the theory is rapidly gaining ground among thoughtfu American politicians, but its practicability is seriously doubted. The question is, "Will the people stand it?" If they were known to be not merely willing but eager to "stand it," the average politician would take a very different view of the matter, and compulsoryeducation laws would be the order of the de The truth is that these laws are mainly for the benefit of the mass of the people. They diminish pauperism and crime, and so lessen taxation and increase the common security and the general wealth. They offer the children of the very poor the only means by which more than one in a thousand of them can rise above the wrechedness into which they are born. There consideration of the good results. Where edu-cation is compulsory, the school-tax does as much to protect life, limb, and property as all the other taxes put together. These truths have of late become more widely known. People are recovering from the compulsion." They are beginning to see that the State merely compels a parent to respect a right already existing in his child, when it says to him, "You must pay the per-son for whose existence" you are responsible the debt of education which you owe him; here are books, eachers, and schools provided for him; if yo cannot or will not send him elsewhere, at least you shall not prevent his coming here." Experience has shown th wisdom of Fighte's works, spoken when education was being made compulsory in Germany: "It is the first step that costs; the first generation will be the only one upon which it will be necessary to use constrain for those who will have received the proposed education will voluntarily send their

This saying has been proven true by the experience of Germany, Switzerland, England, and America. It rather understates the truth. Less than the life of a eration has been necessary to bring about the change which Figure pre-dicted. Mr. B. G. Nobthrop, Connecticut's Commissioner of Education, says, in a recent article in the Independent: "The workingmen of Connecticut believe in maintaining good schools, and insuring attendance up them; as a class, they strongly favor the legal prevention of illiteracy." The same result has been reached in Massachusetts, where the laboring classes are now practically unanmous in supporting the system which they

imous in supporting the system which they were expected to oppose.

In Germany, compulsory education is everywhere looked upon with the greatest favor. A resident of Dresden said to Mr. Northaor:

"Were the question of compulsory attendance to be decided by a plebiscitum to-morrow, it would be decided by an almost unanimous vote." Switzerland, after enforcing education for years in eighteen of her twenty two Contons, has now made the leavent. ty-two Cantons, has now made the law universal. The freest State in Europe, she knows that compulsory education is a guarantee of future freedom.

Kingsley was converted to a belief in culsory education reat surprise, that supported it heartily. This, indeed, has apcertain circumstances. This permission has been eagerly utilized. Mr. Northrop says: "Every town in England with 20,000 inhabi-tants which has a School Board has adopted compulsory education." Education is now enforced among 78 per cent of the town population of England. Mr. Forsten, the author of the Educational act of 1870, said in the House of Commons last March:

After all, compulsion is merely a declaration by the state that it is the duty of the parent to see that his istate that it is the duty of the parent to see that his child is educated. The right to compel a father to feed and clothe his child is admitted, and we have now arrived at a point of divilization at which we can declare that it is his duty to see that he is educated. The sole meaning of compulsion is, that this is the duty of every parent, and that it is the business of the State to secure the performance of that duty, and, if the parent is disabled by poverty, then to help him from local rates or imperial funds. It has been said: "We must wait for public opinion." Well, public opinion has declared titelf, for every town that by law was able to do so has put the compul-ory system in force. The fact is, that the arguments in favor of compulsion are overwhelming, and Parliament should now make compulsion universal.

The moral of all this is short and simple. Trust the people. Compulsory education has been delayed because the average politician has believed that the people were incapable of taking a fair, unprejudiced view of the idea, and has feared that a vote in its favor would raise a senseless clamor that would cost him his seat. In the long run, vox populi is nearer tox Dei than anything else is. The American people will not allow an unmeaning verbal prejudice, a dislike to the word "co pulsion," to prevent their adopting and enforcing a system which will double and treble the efficiency of our common schools.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the growth of an intelligent interest in politics among the educated young men of America. In the purest epoch of our politics, a large majority of the men at the head of affairs had received a liberal education. Every member of Washington's Cabinet, the first Cabinet of the United States of America, was a well-educated man. All but one, it i said, had received a regular college-training, and the one possible exception was a man prodigious attainments, who knew more at 22 than most men know at 50. It would be folly to say that a college graduate is necessarily plow or the counting-room, but it is safe say that of two men of equal natural talents the better educated will be, as a rule the fitter to be trusted with the powers, du ties, chances, and responsibilities of high office in a Republic. Universal suffrage and universal education should always go together. Ignorance cannot administer complex affair of State. Any sign of a political revival among educated Americans must be received with genuine satisfaction by lovers of their country. The signs of the times now point to such a revival. This season of comm ments has thrown out a good many straws which show that the wind is blowing very straight towards the ship of State in good many colleges. The commencement programmes are full of political subects. One new-fledged graduate discusse Civil-Service Reform "; another handle The Future of International Arbitra tion"; a third speaks on "Universa Suffrage"; while a fourth has "The Fallacie of Protection" as his theme; and a fifth ha something to say on "Municipal Government." There has scarcely been a com nencement this year, in a college of any ote, which has not embraced the discussion of from one to half a dozen such subject This innovation must have been a welc relief to the average audience, which usually knows as little about the subject under di cussion as the speaker does. Orator and freed from party passion, and fervid with noble plans of needed reforms. American colleges show the political revival in other ways besides commencement speeches. The oost-graduate courses, by means of which the larger colleges are expanding into univer sities, give rare chances of political study At both Yale and Harvard, there are distinct ively political courses, wisely planned thorough, interesting, attended by number ersons outside the college limits, too. I New Haven, and we presume in Cambridge, citizens attend them; and the political and economic discourses of Profs. SUMNER and WALKER, of New Haven, have reached tens thousands of readers, during the last year, through THE TRIBUNE and its New

We have had, of late, too little intellect at work upon national, State, and municipal roblems. Politics and brains make a good ixture. The ward-worker and the nouvea riche may sneer at the educated statesman but THOMAS JEFFERSON and CABL SCHURZ make a convincing answer to this vulgar out

of educated men into politics cannot but good. By creating new prizes for knowledge it will stimulate it. Better still, it will place devoted friends of education in places where they can exert a powerful influence. Has not JEFFERSON been President of the United States, he could not have founded the Uni versity of Virginia, the truest "university in the country. There are few finer pictures than that of the ex-President working for this beloved object and meanwhile superintending the studies of the young men who spent years near Monticello for the sake of his wise advice. And we all know that the inscription he prepared for his own tomb-stone commemorated three incidents of his life, his authorship of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Virginia law of religious freedom, and his founding the Uni-versity of Virginia.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. Fallows, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in this city, preached a sermon which was printed in The Tribune of yesterday, the motive of which was "How to deal with Skeptics." The serknows that compulsory education is a guardantee of future freedom.

The resolutions passed by various labor-organizations indicate that the working classes, the mass of the people, favor the protection of infant rights to education. The last Congress of the International decided, after full discussion, that "education should be universal, compulsory, and national, but not denominational." The platform adopted at the Gotha Congress, last month, by the two remained wings of the German Socialists indorses compulsory education. The last Congress of the English Agricultural Laborers' Union expressed the same belief. The National Educational League of England has for its motio, "Education must be universal, and exampleacy." Channel its furth, asver attained in the force of which was "How to deal with Skeptics." The sermon is somewhat remarkable for its exposition of the various forms of skepticism, and explains very lucidly why so many people are doubting, and why this is an age of unbelief. The remarkable feature of the sermon, perhaps, is contained in the indorsement of John Westler's mode of dealing with skepticism: "Condemn no man for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach in any kind or degree to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the full and free liberty of thinking for himself to God. Abhor every approach in any kind or degree to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the full and free liberty of thinking for himself to God.

Formerly the skeptic was persecuted, exiled purned at the stake, tortured on the rack torn to pieces by wild beasts, and exposed to every possible form of cruelty and every hor-rible mode of death. There was no reasonrible mode of death. There was no reason-ing with a doubter. The only argu-ment was, "Believe as I do or die." Since that time, however, the world has made progress, and it has become a settled fact that one man may differ from another without being butchered for it. The liberal, without being but hered for it. The hoerar, tolerant sermon of Dr. Fallows is a cheerful sign of a kindlier feeling setting in, and of an admission upon the part of a churchman that other men may have views and opinions to which they are entitled of right, and that those views and opinions whatever and that those views and opinions, whatever they may be, cannot expose him to assault or personal persecution so long as he conducts himself as a good citizen.

THE ENGLISH AS MONEY-LENDERS. We have an idea that the English and German capitalists put upon the Americans more than their just proportion of the blame that attaches to the corporate bankruptcies and repudiations in this country which have cost them so dearly. Much of their loss may be traced directly to their own inordinate greed for gain, which led them to promote enterprises that did not reasonably promise success. This sentiment was also abetted and encouraged by the resident English and Gerencouraged by the resident English and Ger-man agents, brokers, and bankers in Ameri-ca, whose duty it was to represent the home capitalists especially, but who betrayed their interests in trust to gain the exorbitant commissions paid by impecunions speculators who required and accepted money on any terms they could get it. The English and German money-lenders ignore the considera-tions which influenced them when they placed their money, now that they are called upon to sustain the cost of their folly.

The financial relations between England

and Turkey have brought to mind this phase of the money question. There is a case where the English certainly cannot claim that they were swindled or deceived. If they were, they swindled and deceived themselves. The Government of Great Britain first rescued Turkey from the pounce of the Russian Czar; and, having spent millions of money in a war to sustain the independence of Turkey intact, the English proceeded dvance money to build up the necessary adjunets of a solid, first-class, and powerful nation. Turkey has borrowed about 150,-000,000 pounds sterling, full two-thirds of which is held by England. The money has been squandered in riot, dissipation, and plunder. The seraglios have been kept up in all their magnificence; the Turk has en-joyed his doles far nients with true Oriental indifference; the Turkish Ministers have treasury; the money has been enjoyed hugely while it lasted, and the enjoyment has been in no wise marred by the thoughts of repayment. But, while the Turks have been dancing, contrary to their national custom, John Bull has been paying the piper. And now he finds he may whistle for money. He hasn't even the poor satisfaction of cursing Yankee deception for his Turkish losses. He can blame really nobody but himself. The reckless, slothful, and dishonest character of the Turkish people and Govern ment were fully known in England before the money was advanced. As a matter of fact, the Turks themselves would scarcely have had the "cheek" to ask that their credit should be strained to the point now reached; they would have had no faith, in view of their bad reputation, in their ability to raise any such amount of money. But the English brokers took hold of the matte themselves, and the Turks had nothing to do but sign the bonds which the English drew up and engraved for them. The Er glish still have those bonds, and are likely to keep them; but the railroads and public im provements which were to be built with the money are nowhere to be found. And now about given up all idea of getting their money

cack.

The English money-lenders have lost none of the principal they have advanced to State Governments in this country, and heartily wish now that they had taken more of th national obligations of the United States Their losses in America have been with pri vate individuals and joint-stock enterprises which they went into on the representati of their own agents and brokers. There is strong probability that they are as much reonsible for the losses they have met with America as for their greater losses in Turkey. As the Turkish question is now the

subject of discussion in the British Parliament there may come a proper appreciation amounthe English eapitalists of their own responsibility for reckless investments, and, to the extent, the good name and credit of the American people will be enhanced abroad.

A SIAMEST SCANDAL Siam has had a scandal, and a royal scandal at that. How it originated no one can tell. The first the world knew of it, it was in full bloom. There were no preliminary state ments, no letter-writing, no declarations or counter-declarations, no Mrs. WOODHULL nor HENRY C. Bowen throwing out vague hints o what they might disclose if they were pressed to do it. In point of fact, there was nothin of the BEECHER flavor about this blue-blooded scandal, and not a white soul, or a ragged edge, or a cave of gloom in it. The happy Siamese have not yet reached that fashion of occidental civilization which can originate, and tolerate, and masticate, and digest a scandal of this sort. Singularly enough, there does not appear to have been a woman in the Siamese scandal, nowithstanding the pointblank assertion of the Persian poet that there has never been a row without a woman at the pottom of it. As we have said before no one knows the cause of the trouble,— at least no one has ever discov-ered it, possibly for fear of losing his head if he were so indiscreet. The parties to it were the First and Second Kings of Siam. The Frst King has a name which will always be a terror to autograph hunters, and would fill any ordinary auto graph album from title-page to colophon. His first name seems to be Sompeca, and his last Yunua, and the whole of Mr. Yunua's name is as follows: SOMDECE PHRA PARAMINDE MARA CHULALONG-EORN PATINDE DEBIA MARA MONGKUT PURUSIARATNE RAJARAWIWONGSE WABUTMABONGSE PARIBAT WARAEHATTJANIEA-OTAMA CHATUBANTAPABAMAMAHA CHARRABAB-TIRAJASANGRAS PARAMADHARMWIRA MAHARA-JADHIRAJA PARAMAJARTH PABITS PERA CHULA CHOM-KLOW CHOW YURUA! For short, we may designated him bereafter as SOMDECH YURUA. The Second King, how-SOMDECH TUNDA. The Second King, however, had no such long-winded sponsors as SOMDECH YUNUA. He is simply Know Pera Bajawano Fawanerman Moscot, and does not have his tank checks cut upon the liberal pattern of Sommers Yenna. The

able first came to the surface last winter d soon assumed such portentous ons that Krom Pera fied for safety office of the British Legation. Now, Krow Pura had an eccentricity which is shared by many who are not Siamese. Although of the bleed royal and every inch a King as much a is associate of the many names, he was dem his associate of the many names, he was democratic enough to run "wid der masheen," and was Captain of a hook-and-ladder company, like the late Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands and blessed memory. Moreover, he was so fond of running with his hook-and-ladder truck and of seeing fires, that it was shrewdly suspected he set fires, or ordered them set, for the purpose of gratifyng his incendiary appetites, and did ardless of expense or insurance. Now weakness, and cunningly thought he could take advantage of it to draw him out of his hiding-place. So he packed the streets and alley-ways leading to Know.
Puna's palace with his murderous minions, instructed to seize and murder him, and then seize ed a torch and fired K. P's palace. Brilliantly the flames leaped into the air and illuminated the whole city. The fire-bells, if Sian has fire-bells, rung out their wild alarum to the midnight sky. The whole population turned out to see Krom Phra's palace burn. and shortly KROM PHRA's hook-and-ladder Truck came dashing down the street, but Krom Phra, the Captain, was not in his cus-tomary place, urging on his men. He was too sharp for Somdech, and the murderous minions had to go home without KROM PHRA, either dead or alive, who, while his palace was burning, enjoyed the spectacle from the Legation windows, over a pint of "arf and arf," with the Br tish representative. Shortly after this, however, the British representative himself brought the two Kings

to a compromise, and a covenant of good will has been made between them which has been signed by all the uncles of both Kings, the late Regent, all the Ministers of all sorts, and by the two Kings themselves, the document being almost as long as the Kingdom of Siam itself. It is pleasant to know that the scandal has been set at rest without six months of testimony, six weeks of lawyers' talking, and no end of newspaper criticism. Happy Siam, where such things are not allowed, and where the uckless wight who should presume to discuss or comment upon the scandal would suddenly find himself without a head. Long may the pollysyllabic Somdech Phra Para-mina Maha Chulalongkoen Patinde Debia MAHA MONGKUT PURUSIARATNE RAJARAWI-VONGSE PABIBAT WARAKHATTIARAJANIKABO TAMA CHATURANTAPARAMAMAHA CHAKRABAR-TIBAJASANGKAS PARAMADHARMMIKA MAHARA-IADHIRAJA PARAMANARTH PARITR PHRA CHULA CHOM-KLOW CHOW YUHUA to wield his royal sceptre, and long live KHROM PHRA RAJA-WANG PAWARSTHAN MONGOL to run with his nook-and-ladder truck, and long may arson There is an interesting debate in progres England, inside and outside the House Commons, on the prevalence of bribery in Parliamentary elections. Members have been groaning over the wickedness of constituents who would debase themselves by being bribed,

and now the constituents are suggesting tha there are always two parties to a case of ote-selling, and that if candidates did not try o buy votes, nobody would or could sell them This plain truth has made a commotion. A committee appointed to inquire into the matter reported the other day in favor of severely punishing members who bribed. But this The practice of bribery seems to be on the increase. The Judges are busy in investigations; several important boroughs have been threatened with disfranchisement; all but ne of the members returned from Stroud at the regular and special elections since 1865 have been unseated for bribery; and John Bright read in the House of Commons, a few days ago, a letter from a prominent citizen the hands of 600 or 800 electors, who sold their votes shamelessly for "money and beer." Then a Tory, Mr. BENTINCK, denounced the hypocrisy of such debates, and said that "there was really no feeling in or out of the House against the practice of this rare jest. The statement has been confirmed by many outside authorities, so that the matter seems to be a clear case of pot and

the new motor. The only trouble, they say now, is that they find it difficult to get any rnachinery strong enough to stand the enormous power, 250 times that of steam. They have raised the devil and cannot bridle him. We see no way out of this except to have Mr KEELY invent a new metal to match his new power. However, reckless promises are being made. A train of cars is to be run from Philadelphia to New York, "within six months," with the power generated from as much water as can be held in the palm of a man's hand. Tremendous things are to be done with the new motor as a substitute for gunpowder. A rifle that fires four cartridges at once out of one barrel at a rate of speed that far outstrips the lightning has already, "they say," been perfected. As the Government is in the business of supplying the Indians with the guns they need in order to murder the frontier settlers every spring, it would be a good idea to give them this sort, which will probably be more dangerous to the shooter than to any one else. Squaw-Scalpen

shooter than to any one else. Squaw-Scalper propelled to the happy hunting-grounds by the Keely motor would be a pleasing sight.

Georgia has of late been distinguishing herself by the wholesale manner in which some of her matrons have been contributing to the cares and responsibilities of their married life. Now, perhaps, the husbands of the State will be comforted. An assurance need bot be given that the competition awakened by some of these performances will cease, after the following description of four infants given birth to by a colored dame:

One of them had two perfectly-formed human heads and a body like that of a dog. Another was more singularly formed; its body was shaped like that of a chicken, and was covered with literal pin-feathers, while its head was that of a perfect pig. The other two had no very remarkable features was that both of them had each four perfectly-formed legs and arms.

The Republicans of lows have soted very

them had each four perfectly-formed tegs and arms.

The Republicans of Iows have acted very wisely in ignoring the question of prohibition in their platform. Heretofore they have incorporated it in their platform only to suffer for it. While it never reformed a drunkard nor made them a single vota, it lest them many. After seeing the results year after year they have at test decided that it is worse than folly to attempt to prevent nine temperate men from drinking in order to reach the tenth man who is intemperate, and have adopted the discreet policy of ignoring the question altogether as a political issue, and relegating it to the Church and the philanthropists as a question of religion and morals, and one not to be settled by partisan camenass and Constables' clubs.

day morning, over the Michigan Southern d Lake Shore line,—twenty-four hours in advance of any other New York paper of the same date.

A New York restaurateur has a new device for A New York restaurateur has a new device for attracting custom, in a succession of placards testifying to the quality of his dishes. The placards do little credit to the literary tasts of the restaurateur, but they undoubtedly answer their purpose from the culinary point of view. Among them are the following: "Come and C ms."

"A Royal Banquet Dinner;" "Just you look, 25 dishes for 50 Cents;" "All the Delikasses of the Season in five courses for Half a Dollar;"

"Only think of it, stewed lamb and peas, bananss, and genuine strawberry short cake, and 15 other dishes;" "A Slap Bang Dinner;" "The grandest display in the city;" "A toyal Feast, how is this for high?" There is a hint for our Chicago restaurateurs in the above.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican candidate for Supreme-Cour udge in Iowa is said to believe in Woman-Suf rage. His wife is well known as a prominen

The Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, has been appointed Trustee of a railroad; but the Grungers do not murmur. It is thought, how-ever, that he will hear more of it next winter, when the transportation question comes up i

Is it true, as reported at the East, that the St. Paul Pioneer-Press has promised to support Pillsbury if he is nominated for Governor by the Minne tota Republicans? The statement needs verification; though, to be sure, it is not of The Youngstown (O.) Tribune has shocked the

sensibilities of some thin-skinned Democrats by saying: "Tom Ewing is ambitious, Gov. Allen a fool, and Senator Thurman a coward; and the man of ambition, by duping the fool, overawed the coward, and captured the Democracy of There are three "Greenback Clubs" in Young

stown, O., where the Hon. Villiam D. Kelley to speak July 10. An argument for inflation i that town will be a clear waste of raw material. Judge Kelley ought to apriak in Boston, and Charles Francis Adams might do something for

Sherman to beware how he speaks of the South, since he will soon be dependent upon Confederate votes in Congress for his annual pay and allowances. This is a precise definition of the situation, and very humilisting it must be to loyal Mr. Morton is expected to spump Ohio this

fall. A joint debate between him and Mr. William Allen—formerly known, we believe, as "Bullion Bill"—on the financial dectrine propounded by the Democratic State Convention from the Ohio in flationists to prove his devotion to Democratic principles by going out to Ohio and taking the stump for their candidates. The New York Tribume case he is not precisely the

sort of man who thinks vital principles are of no account when the party is in danger. The Hartford Courant intimates that Secretar Delano will resign as soon as the newspapers have done expressing satisfaction at the pros-pect. If this be true, a deadly hush on this one

pect. If this be true, a deadly hush on this one subject ought at once to overtake the world of journalism; ample astisfaction can be obtained when the resignation is officially aunounced.

The Eastern Democrate attempt, as the New York Post says, "to palliste Senator Thurman's approval of the Ohio Democratic platform on the plea of 'Just once.' But this very plea is times be set up to excuse unconscious error or a mistake in judgment, but never a wiliful fault." Mr. J. B. Cassaday positively refuses to be a candidate for the office of Attorney-General before the Republican Convention of Wisconsin. He is still, however, in full sympathy with the party, and especially since "the Democracy of Ohio have struck a blow at the honor of the na-

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly is disturbed bec "The agricultural State of Minnesota is represented in the United States Senate by a couple of is wyers, who scarcely know the difference between potatoes and turning growing." Perhaps it is not too late for the Senators to take a course at the Agricultural College,—which has an estab-lished reputation as a hot-bed for statesmen.

Mr. Delano is a chronic office-holder, and it is his misfortune that he has long had the uneuviable reputation of making the most out of every position he has ever occupied. There can be no doubt that it would be a good thing for the Administration, for the Republican party, and for the Indians, if Mr. Delano should resign, fold

the Iodians, if Mr. Delano should resign, fold his tents, and quietly steal away to his own native wilds of Ohio.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

Col. Gill, of Madison, in a recent speech at Chippewa Falls, declared that the railroad legislation of Wisconsin was "simply infamous, and a despotism that no free people should tolerate." The Madison Democrat intimates that these sentiments are exactly opposite to those expressed by the Colonel a year ago; if so, we have here an indication of a decided change in opinion on this important subject among the people of Wisconsin.

eople of Wisconsin.

It is remarked upon as singular that Gratz Brown's argument for a depreciated currency is contemporaneous with the appearance of water-melons,—known of old as the deadliest poison to the Missouri orator. Pure mathematics may avail in political speeches; but we do not know that they are an antidote to water-melons. Still, it may be that the treatise on pure mathematics which Mr. Brown is composing will have superior and hitherto undiscovered qualities.

which Mr. Brown is composing will have superior and hitherto undiscovered qualities.

The charke against the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine is, that he resigned from the Union army because he sympathized with the Rebellion. We know that he did resign after the second battle of Bull Run; that he was in good health at the time; and that his resignation was most reluctantly accepted. His Republican competitor literally sumps the State on crutches, having served through the War, and risen from the ranks to a Brigadier-Generalship He was acceptly wounded in battle.

The New York Tribines strikes another blow in its own household by imputing to Gratz Hrown, who may be remembered as the junior partner of a political alliance, "profound and phenomenal ignorance," because he joins in the cry for more irredeemable currency. The designation is well applied. It is fortunate for the country that it persains to an almost forgotten politician rather than to the President of the United States, as might have been the case had the Tribune's infinence amone American voters been as potent as it imagined it to be.—New York Post.

Gea. S. F. Cary, Democratic candidate for Lieucenant-Governor is Ohio, delivered the opening speech of the campage at Barnsaville.

Gen. S. F. Cary, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor to Ohio, delivered the opening speech of the campaign at Barpasville last Saturday. He said that for more than forty years he had not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor, and never intended to. He would not drink a glass of liquor to be Lieutenant-Governor, or Governor, or President. It was not a more sentiment with him, but a conviction. He was a temperance man; but, while he controlled his own appetite, he did not propose to control others. He had been called on as an old temperance man when the women's croased was insurginated, but he did not approve that, move-

ratic platform, and that was all he p ay on the adbject. If his hearers nan who did not drink was not qualif man who did not drink was not qualified to pre-side over the Ohio Senste, he hoped they would not you for him, as he would not drink to ma-ify snyhody.—The trouble is, that, as Mr. Cary has changed his mind as to the expediency of PERSONAL STORES

Liezt won't Liezt-en to any offer to come on

Senator B. J. Oglesby, is registered at the

Palmer House.

Indiana has discovered a Mammoth Cave of Gloom. Comments are unnecessary.

Prof. Fawcett, being blind, has to take his wife's word for it that ahe is not a blue-stocking. Messrs. W. H. Henry and John Hayes, of the New York Herold, are sojourning at the Palmer. Gounod, the composer, is discomposed. A London lady whom he talked about has seed

im.
In these green-fruit days, blackberry brandy, best of anything, fetches your "true inw The courts will adjourn until the bandage round the throats of patriotic orators can be dis

pensed with.

Mr. J. J. Borland, the lumberman, has just eturned from a year's sojourn in the diff

returned from a year's sojourn in the different countries of Europe.

The "Life and Letters" of Lud Macaulay are shortly to be published. Mr. Evaris has been retained to explain the latter.

Nowhere else but in Ireland would they drawn of celebrating Daniel O'Connell's birthday as the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August.

Sankey is "the awestest and loudest sings through his nose " that the London Court Jour-ad was ever called on to criticise.

F. B. Clark, General Manager, and W. Q. Swain, General Freight Agent, of the West Wis-consin Railroad, are stopping at the Grand Pa-

nowadays that the "tall-towered young editoris getting to be quite an object of profession

With Montague in San Francisco and George Clarke in Europe, the tailors' dummies in New York are once more regaining their old prom-

Salabury, Ed Marble, and the other "Troube lours," are doing gaily; which is not intermply any unkind treatment of one o

Bayard, of the Brooklyn Argus, has a been eye for a coincidence, and now associate Dalane's resignation with that extravagant pull of "Queen Mary."

If these miserable Chinamen don't imp their constitutions, hanging in California will be played out. They die so easily now that the crowd doesn't get any fun out of the thing.

A cherry, incompletely rips,
His little business did for him.
And now, serensly free from grips
He is a bob-tailed oberuoim,
s George W.'s vary latest.

Mile. Mars, the great actress, broke her engagement at Dijon because there was an elephant showing in the same city. The economic sug-gestiveness of his single trunk was too much for

of the sporting papers for a tenor singer "whose vocal abilities are first-class, and who knows how to work up a laugh when the end-man is getting off a joke."

off a joke."

Franz Liszt obtained a writing-desk "from
the King of Holland at Loo," says the New York
Trib une; which leaves a distinct and damaging
improvesion that the vice of gambling affects
both thurch and State. Dels hauty and Hengler, the original perpe-

trators of that monstrons orims against humanity,—your "double song and dance,"—have stepped douve and out of a ten-year-old partnerhip. It wis too much even for themse

It takes time and patience to move a cookstove, for the expressman is sure to sat its weight, and it is denomination of the tone There are four for weighing iron: Net, grown, and, and bloom; and they range from 2,000 to 3,40

pounds.

Frederick Bat. 18, of Worcester, Mass., fell from a wood-pile and was picked up for dead. It was nothing, however; for, as soon as the doctors of the spine, he deliberately

friends.

Literary Intelligen so.—The following new novels have just been in sund: "Existence in a New York Garret," by the author of "Old Court Life in France;" "Sent 1 Jp." a sequel of "Fated to Be Free;" "On the , Ragged Edge," by the anthor of "Off the Skellig gd."

Red Cloud is one of the most versatile my-ages on the face of the eart b. One short most ago he resembled Harriet Beecher Stows, and now his Brooklyn brethren find that he looks like Julia Ward Howe. Thure's hope yet for Red Cloud if his onward progress is marked

Red Clond if his onward progress is marked by such rapid strides.

The intelligence that "Pes-Son'p Jim," as the New York Herald men darkly a tyle their proprietor, is thortly to return from a Europe, unwedded to any of the numerous Princesses who have yearned for an alliance with them, fills the whole coterie of "intellectual" exiles from Maynooth with dire apprehension.

The Rev. Henry Morgan, a sensational prescher of Boston, offers \$200 to anybo sy who can answer the conundrum, "Why do not men go to church?" The tall editor, from the tummit of his young tower, replies: "Take the mountabanks and incapables out of the pulpits, and put in their places men of Christian meekn tes and intellectual culture, and the pows will at out fill

Paimer House—J. M. Thayer, Wyoming; A. L. Whire, New York; L. E. Tiylor and family, St. Louis M. Kopperi, Galveston, Texas; P. A. Clark, New York; J. A. Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Jack Hammond and E. W. Newhall, San Francisco, Cal.; Jack Hammond and E. W. Newhall, San Francisco, Cal.; Jack Hammond and J. A. T. Tell, Connecticut: John G. Spoomer, Wasconsin; J. Rully, United States Army; John G. Nutting, Law pool; Henry Miller and family and Mrs. False, S. Francisco. Grand Fueillo—L. G. Mason, Muskagad, J. Crolischank, Jr., Hammital, Mo.; H. Custerbur, New York; C. M. Travesu, Fittsburg; H. F. Clancy Cleveland; A. B. Harris, Masison; T. M. Smith Rartford; John D. Starr, Baltimore; L. Haw West Virginia. Servana Louise—The Hon. J. M. Gilett, Fond du Lac, Was; Dr. Oslandar Milwautkee, Wis.; the Hon. G. P. Falmer Toronto, Can.; G. Hunt and C. Mosby, Mamphila Tenn.; the Hon. J. R. Smith Tenn.; the Hon. J. R. Falmer Tenn.

THE CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus.

Sr. Josepa. Mo., July 5.—The raim have fallen here for the hast week parallelied in late years. Yesterday the fell in torrents, and continues to come yeall the railroads cotering our city on Kansas City, St. Joseph & Northern remain running order, with trains on time. The Heal & St. Joseph has a large break report the Charrion Bottom, as also the North Miss. The extent of the damage on the other rose not known. The weather is, however, exceedingly favorable to the corn, and the grass are needlows, and pastures deemed dead are again trained own, and the grass. The grasshopping all gone, and other vermin are not floured.

SPORTING.

The White Stocki by the St. Lo

Score 13 to 2-Th Ruffanly and

Comments of the on the Row at day's Gam

Second Day of the ing at Dex

A Big Crowd, and S of the The Monmouth C

Fall for th Back nnua | Regatta of

Pigeon-Shooting

BASE-THE WHITES A

Special Disputch to Ti championship series was tween the White Stocks Browns, the latter takin their defeat in Chicago las their visitors. The games interest, owing to the response referred to, and favor. The scenes ens grounds Saturday, in whi Louisans bore such a added to the excitement to the grounds with the would count, and not a there filled with determinaths White Stockings and of their club and the part

men who accompanied these

PAD FEELING TOWN

The accounts of the af

Exaggerated, and have ros

indignation here. Wild as current this morning had been badly clubbed men and ball-players, and appeared upon the field condition that the impe was dispelled. The St. I plicitly that the Chicago the game, and that the frightened out of it by m mark that the Browns of COULD NOT BEAT THE

the exactions of labor herself. She seemed to to base-ball. The peal the roar of the torpedo the roar of the torpedo t fused to celebrate in the day, preferring to gath places and talk about the places and talk about the predict a glorious victory? Louis, as a consequence, those who washed to escaption of a city. Base-bail to COMMON TALK E. It filled the streets and in phere. The conversation monotone—base-bail. The quantity, was very large, fast any other game hera.

as any other game here. present. The seats were the crowd stretched clear of the field. It was Far exceeding in its dem ever seen in Chicago. It scurrilous remarks, joerin lig on every occasion. It that it bore no good will to quite ready to interfere it been going in far Each time a Chicago chat he was the object for to bat he was the object to insults. At every error would express its satisfact their good plays always commendatory applause. ruffianly throng, containing in St. Louis. Nearly the e

and the most houserous ded against the White Stock not taken the game well is outset, or had it been at much doubt but the crowd fine violence. The boast things would not be allow from one to four bases, an hits were not uncommon. Was lamentably weak. The stotal of air bases. The stotal of air bases. The stotal of air bases. The stotal of air bases are presented as a stotal of air bases are players as diropped easy fly-balla, escaped a complete white neight straight innings. Higham, reaching first on throught in by a spiendid line. There was much exceed and Pearce claimed that to but one base, as the berowd, and that such a runpon in such a case. In and turbulent, and break, but was kept police, a large comber hat that purpose. The important Davlin came in on a to nip him at third. The setting one as a display of from the Brown's batting any sensational features.

oting one as a di rom the Browns' my emeational fe

The Whites were rather points of the game, and nounted hadly against when they had the bases hear chances were friple play, owing to understanding. Peters the second and third be second and third be second and third be second in the second return to their be run in, and were bo sould return to their be seedingly sutilization over the second se

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11

ay stood equarely on the Demo-and that was all he proposed to ject. If his hearers thought a tot drink was not qualified to pra-bific Senate, he hoped they would m, as he would not drink to grad-the trouble is, that, as Mr. Cary is mind as to the expediency of appetites of others. PERSONAL

zt-en to soy offer to come one

J. Ogleaby, is registered at the

discovered a Mammoth Cave of neats are unnecessary.

It, being blind, has to take his it that she is not a blue-stocking.

H. Henry and John Hayes, of the cald, are sojourning at the Palmer.

composer, is discomposed. A show he talked about has sued

en-fruit days, blackberry brandy, ling, fetches your "true inward will adjourn until the bandages

orland, the lumberman, has just a year's sojourn in the different

urope.

ad Letters" of Lud Macaulay are sublished. Mr. Evarus has been plain the latter.

but in Ireland would they dream Daniel O'Conneil's birthday on id 7th of August.

the sweetest and londest singulates "that the London Court Journalied on to criticise.

General Manager, and W. G. Freight Agent, of the West Wis-it, are stopping at the Grand Pa-

malists are dving of brain-disease the "tall-towered young editor" quite an object of professional

me in San Francisco and George pe, the tailors' dummies in New more regaining their old prom-Marble, and the other "Troubs-

ng gaily; which is not intended to kind treatment of one of their the Brooklyn Argus, has a keen

incidence, and now associates De-ion with that extravagant puff of

serable Chinamen don't improve tons, hanging in California will be They die so easily now that the get any fun out of the thing.

the great actress, broke her en-ijou because there was an elephant a same city. The economic sug-his single trunk was too much for

papers for a tenor singer "whose re first-class, and who knows how agh when the end-man is getting obtained a writing-desk "from land at Loo," says the New York leaves a distinct and damaging the vice of gambling affects d State.

d Hengler, the original perpeand Hengler, the original perparameters or crim-against human-ble song and dance,"—have ad out of a'ten-year-old partner-omnoh even for themselves.

a sud patience to move a cook-expressman is sure to ask its denomination of the tone. There thing iron: Net, gross, eand, they range from 2,000 to 2,405

s, of Worcester, Mass., fell from was picked up for dead. It was r; for, as soon as the doctors

ligen te.—The following new isen it wued: "Existence in a "by the author of "Old Court 'Sent I'P," a sequel of "Fated the Ragged Edge," by the Skellig ga."

e of the most versatile mythe eart h. One short month
Harriet Beecher Stown and
brethren find that he looks
lowe. There's hope yet for

men darkly a tyle their pro-to return from Europe, un-te numerous Princesses who alliance with 'aim, fills the itellectual" exiles from May-prehension.

and the pews will a on fill

II. ABRIVALS.
Thayer, Wyoming; A. L. WhilTylor and family, St. Louis;
Texas; P. A. Clark, New York;
soo, Cal.; Jack Hammond und
Franciaco, Cal.; A. T. Tut tie,
Spooner, Wisconsin; J. M.
Imy; John G. Nuttine, Livered
family and Mrs. Flate, San.
cifec—L. G. Macon, Muskegotu;
Hammbal, Mo.; H. Osterburg,
ris, Madison; T. M. Smith,
Blarr, Baltimore; L. Hall,
man House—The Hon. J.
Lac, Wis; Dr. Oslander,
the Hon. G. P. Palmen,
the Hon. G. P. Palmen,
that and C. Mosly, Memphis,
touthwick, Woodstock; L. Hal; Con R. Shaier, Omaha, Neb.
A. Darr and wife, Gaissburg;
napolis; J. M. Roberta, Winoew Jersey; R. J. M. Brids and
squriden, Racine, Wis.; S. De
the Hon. N. Johnson, Kalamalew York; N. H. Fuller, New
a. Gaiveston, Tax.
C. C. D. D.

C. D. D. Ralmer,
Winoand Racine, Wis.; S. De
the Hon. N. Johnson, Kalamalew York; N. H. Fuller, New
a. Gaiveston, Tax.

CROPS.

DDE.

We Chicar Province.

July 5.—Eluxa Young, about two miles from the of July by hanging ope. When discovered these salued for seed

SPORTING NEWS.

The White Stockings Defeated by the St. Louis Club.

score 13 to 2-- The Crowd Most Ruffianly and Disgraceful.

Comments of the St. Louis Papers on the Row at Last Saturday's Game Here.

Second Day of the July Meeting at Dexter Park.

& Big Crowd, and Some Sport Worthy of the Day.

The Monmouth Cup-A Terrible Fall for the Favorite Backers.

man 1 Regatta of the St. Paul Boat Club.

Pigeon-Shooting at South Bend.

THE WHITES AT ST. LOUIS.
Special Distratch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, July 5.—The sixth game in t Br. Louis, July 5.—The sixth game in the championship series was played here to-day between the White Stockings and St. Louis Browns, the latter taking sweet revenue for their defeat in Chicago last Saturday by beating their visitors. The game excited a great deal of interest, owing to the result of the Chicago encounter referred to, and the fact that a victory for the Whites would close the series in their favor. The scenes enacted on the Chicago grounds Saturday, in which a party of boozy St. Louisans bore such a disgraceful part, alone

favor. The scenes enacted on the Chicago grounds Saturday, in which a party of boozy St. Louisans bore such a disgraceful part, alone added to the excitement here. Hundreds went to the grounds with the belief that trouble would ensue, and not a few probably repaired there filled with determination to get even with the White Stockings and their Chicago friends for what they consider the outrageous treatment of their club and the party of St. Louis gentlemen who accompanied them to Chicago.

The accounts of the affair have been greatly suggested, and have roused a high feeling of indignation here. Wild and absurd rumors were current this morning that Battin and Hogue had been badly clubbed by the Chicago policemen and ball-players, and it was not until they appeared upon the field in their usual healthy condition that the impression thus conveyed was dispelled. The St. Louis folks believe implicitly that the Chicago crowd interfered with the game, and that their pets were actually frightened out of it by mob violence. The remark that the Browns could have beaten the Whites, but

COULD NOT BEAT THE CHICAGO CROWD, was a common one this morning, and the results of the game to-day but confirms their belief.

As it was a holiday, St. Louis was free from the stactions of labor and at liberty to enjoy hereof. She seemed to give herself wholly up to base-ball. The peai of the fire-cracker and the rost of the torpedo was hushed. People refused to celebrate in the common manner of the day, preferring to gather in saloons and shady places and talk about the game, and cheerfully predict a glorious victory for their favorites. St. Louis, as a consequence, was a nice place for those who wished to escape the poise and confusion of a city. Base-ball was the COMMON TALK EVERTWINER.

It filled the streets and impregnated the atmosphere. The conversation mingled in one grand monotone—base-ball. The attendance, consequently, was very large, far outnumbering that at any other game here. There were over 8,000 present. The seats were wholly occupied, and he growd stretched clear screes the lower end of the field. It was

St. Louis delegation at the game played here

St. Louis delegation at the game played here Saturday:

The spectators and police acted in the most outrageous manner throughout the entire game. The latter, under the leadership of Sergeant Fitzpatrick, made a violent attack upon a small party of St. Louisans, who were applauding the success of their favorites in the fourth inning, and arrested one of them. Several others, including the Vice-President of the Browns, and Joe Battin, Hague, and the manager, were pretty roughly handled for endeavoring to settle the rupture.

The coverageouslant of the Remailding is said.

Several others, including the vice-fresident of the Browns, and Joe Battin, Hague, and the manager, were presty roughly handled for endeavoring to settle the rupture.

The correspondent of the Republican is still more ferocious. He says:

About 3,000 spectators were present, and a more discretely, insulting, and prejudiced audience if has never been our misfortune to witness, and our experience extends over the Mutuals vs. Atlantic, Atlantic vs. Athlete, and Philadelpins vs. Athletic contests. We can and do make due allowance for the sympathies of spectators for a-home nine, still we cannot but recret such exhibitions of rudeness and rowdyism as were indulged in on Saturday last in Chicago.

The deristre cheers, cat-calls, hisses, and groans that greeted Dicky Pearce's first sitempt at one of his patent taps were repeated throughout the entire game. Some twenty-five or thirty friend of the visiting club were seated in the paylion at the easternmost corner, and were excited to a rather boisterous enthusiasm by the conduct of the roughs on their immediate left. Their conduct not meeting the approval of the small army of policemen who had dead-heeded themselves into the park, they were roughly warned of forcible ejection if they dared demonstrate any applause for the Browns, one wide-mouthed Sergeant we believe named Flizpatrick being particularly forcible in his language, Utili the fourth innings the braw Bergeant could find no pretext for getting up a row, but when the Browns succeeded in scoring three runs with no one out, a spontaneous cheer broke from the visitors corner, and Flizy embraced the opportunity of helping the Whites. Calling on a dozen of his satellites, he pounded no one of the smallest men in the party (a prominent young St. Lounsan), and with the aid of four of his assistants succeeded in deriging the unfortunate innocent to the station-house, from which he was released shortly afterwards by the aid of two indignant chicagonas.

During the occurrence above narrated several of the visitors were

New York, July 5.—Base ball—Mutuals, 5;

NEW YORE, July 5.—Base ball—Mutuals, 5; Atlantics, 3.

ATHLETICS AND PHILADELPHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The sixth game between the Athletics and Philadelphias was played here this afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage. McMallin played for the Philadelphias in the absence, through illness, of Treay. The Athletics presented the same nine as on Saturday. A band of music played at intervals, and the ground was gaily decorated. Hicks Hayburst acted as umpire. The Philadelphias led off with 2 runs, one earned by McGeary's three-baser. The Athletics won by 20 to 8. In the fifth inning, by soleudid batting, five runs were earned off Fisher, and McMullin pitched the balance of the game for the Philadelphias. The Athletics, however, the him hard for 11 more runs. The Philadelphias made but 11 clean hits to their opponents' 25, the runs earned being 9 to 3 in favor of the Athletics:

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Athletics 9 2 5 7 7 2 9—20

THE TURF. SECOND DAY OF THE DEXTER PARK MEETING. The largest attendance of all the Independence entertainments was secured by the trotting and racing attractions at Dexter Park. Yesterday, the second of the meeting, was attractive on the programmes, and even more so in per-formance. The audience numbered about 6,000, and comprised a large delegation of "carriage people." The stands and club-house were well filled, and the latter had the additional attraction of a band.

was a p. p. dash for \$50 each (\$150 added) for two-year olds. Out of the five entries there came up to the scales Hankins' filly, Rowett's came up to the scales Hankins' filly, Rowett's
Harry Edwards, and Jones' filly. The first
named sold in the pools about even with both
the others. The favorite had a little the worst
of the go-off, but secured the lead half way
yound, and held it up to the third turn, when he
dropped off a little, and was third until within
twenty lengths of the wire when he put on a
burst and won by a neck. Following is
THE NUMMARY.

FDEXTER PARK, JULY 5.—JUVONIE stakes for 2-yearolds; \$30 each, p. p.; \$150 added; second horse to
reveive \$50; once round the running-track (7, fur-

THE SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY.

Same Day and Track.—Mile heat running race for all ages; purse of \$400; \$250 to first; \$100 to second \$30 to third.

Miner's h. f. Winifred.

Miner's h. f. Lady Washington.

3

Murphy's h. f. Lady Washington.

Jones' h. m. Sangamona.

2

Rowett's h. m. Mary Rowett.

1/100-1140/; 1150.

The result of the day's racing was very estisfactory to the people in attendance, if not to the owners of horses. It cannot be said that the owner of Prince, who has spoilt his 30 record, or of Huckleberry, who has marked 2:28% and is hereafter barred out of 2:30 and 2:27 purses, approve the result, still the meeting may be set down as so far very successful in sport.

The last of the meeting, the managers promise excellent sport. They have a running race for 3-year-olds, with mne excellent entries; a 2-mile and repeat running race; a trotting purse for road horses; and a consolation purse for runners. This should draw a good attendance. The full list of entries may be found in the advertising columns.

This should draw a good attendance. The full list of entries may be found in the advertising columns.

THE DIXON RACES.

DIXON, Ill., July 5.—The closing races of the Dixon Park Association, on Saurday last, were witnessed by thousands of our ettizens. Amy B. won first money, Modoc second, Bismarck third, and Oak Grove Girl fourth. The best time made was 2:27. Great credit must be given the energetic Secretary, Capt. Edward Sterling.

THE AURORA RACES.

Special Dapates to The Chicaco Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 5.—The first meeting of the Aurora Driving-Park Association occurred this afternoon, the races being witnessed by about 2,000 spectators. The running race was won by Kizer, of Elgio, in two straight heats, in 2:00 and 1:59½. Maid of Batavis won the pacing race in 2:45 and 2:44½. Six horses were entered in the 3:20 race, Nellie F. of Chicago, taking the first money in 2:59, 2:57%. Jack Short, entered by George Farnsworth. of Chicago, carried off first money in 2:59, 2:57%. Jack Short, entered by George Farnsworth. of Chicago, carried off first money in the 2:40 race—time, 2:45¼, 2:49½, 2:52, 2:50. The Association were favored with splendid weather, and the track was in excellent condition, but just after the close of the races a terrific thunder-shower flooded the city.

THE COLUMBUS RACES.

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—Over 4,000 persons attended the races to-day. The first race was a mile dash for \$100, between O'Neil and Storm, and was won by O'Neil—time, 1:49½. In the next race, a 2:27 trot for \$1,500, five horses started. Sam West took the second heat in 2:33, and Belle Brassfield the first, third, and fourth heats—time, 2:31, 2:32, and 2:32. Sam West took second money and Jerry Hostal third. After the first heat, in which Lady Mae came in second, a new driver was put behind ber, but as she made much poorer time than before, her old driver was again given his place, but without effect, as on the fourth heat she came in fourth. The running race, 2-mile heats, for \$800, was taken by Capt. Hutchinson—time, 3:

taken by Capt. Hutchinson—time, 3:43 and 3:44½. Second money to Granger, and third to Hazzeen.

THE GREAT MEFFING AT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, July 5:—There was an immense attendance at the races here to-day, and the sport was the most exciting of the season, the favorites in two of the races being beaten by the lowest horses in the pools. The first race, the Hopeful stakes for two-year-olds, half mile, was won by Pastor, Lady Clipper second. The winner sold for \$105 in a pool of \$1,475, Faithless, the favorite, selling for \$1,000. The second race, purse of \$600. for all ages, 2-mile heats, was won by Bigfellow, Kadi second. Carioco and Donnybrook roled onl after the second heat. Time, 3:48, 3:43, and 4:03½. Kadi won the first heat, and Bigfellow won the last two heats very easily.

THE MONMOUTH CUP.

The most exciting race of the day was for the Monmouthcup, 2:4 miles. Ballenkeet was a hot favorite, Wild Idle selling as second choice, and Aaron Ponnington third. The race was won by the latter in the fast time of 4:34. In the pools just before the race Ballenkeet sold for \$2,500, Wild Idle \$1,025, and Aaron Pennington \$900.

The race was as follows: Ballenkeet was first away, Pennington second, with Wild Idle well up. This order was maintained until entering the last mile. At the first quarter Pennington moved up to within a length of Ballenkeet, and immediately came back under a puil, passing the half-mile pole. Pennington again closed, and at the three-quarter was on level terms with Ballenkeet, Wild Idle five lengths in the rear. Up the stretch the leaders came, Pennington wearing Ballenkeet out at the turiong, and, drawing clear at the foot of the stand, went under the wire a length and a half ahead, Ballenkeet half a dozen lengths before Wild Idle. The cheering which followed Aaron Pennington's victory over the hitherto unbeaten cup-champion Ballenkeet was very hearty, and strongly recalled the scene at the finish of the famous race between Harry Bassett and Longfellow for the same prize in 1872.

MENDOTA

MENDOTA RACES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

MENDOTA III. July 5.—The races here

months and the statement of the control of the cont

THE TRICGER.
TOURNAMENT AT SOUTH BEND, IND.
Special Dispates to The Chicago Pribuns.
SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 5.—The first day's

.. 9 John Millar ... 8 M. Z. Warrell. 8 George Hogus....
6 W. L. Kizer...
9 James M. Andrews
2 Ed Middleton...
6 Jacob Woolverton.
8 A. Listenberger...
8 Will H. Longley... 8 Will H. Longley
6J. Sirvyer
8A. B. Wade
9 H. Galloway
9 C. Charles H. Middlet
9 Charles Wooiman
8 D. A. Danforth
7 V. Yolsinet
H. Hosea Barnes
4 W. L. Kizer
7 J. Woolswerton C. H. Middleton.
D. A. Denforth.
James Foster (colored W. T. Cassidy.
Thomas Turnock.
E. Voisinet.
Henry Galeway.
James W. Camser.
Alfred B. Wade.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

St. Paul., Minn., July 5.—The St. Paul Box Club had its annual regatta to-day. In the Freelman class, single shells, prize, a silver medal, one mile straight away, was won by Wright. Time, 6:55; Myers, second; Morris, modal, ohe mile straight away, was won by Wright. Time, 6:55; Myers, second; Morris, who upset at the outcome, third; and Dassell, fourth. In the Junior class, single shells, mile and returo, prize, gold medal, Batler came first, time 15:15½; Jilson second, time 17:15; Bell third, and Hyndman fourth. Bell caught two crabs and ran into a rock-pile. Hyndman run into a skiff on the way up, and over a dog on the returo. In a crew race between a six-oar barge and four-oar working-boat, the prize being gold badges for each of the crew, the barge came in ahead; time for 2 miles, 18:39%. The island where the club-house is located, the bridge, and part of Third street overlooking the course, were crowded with spectators numbering thousands.

Bostos, July 5.—At the rowing regetts on Charles River to-day the single scull race of 2 miles was won by John Righn in 16 minutes 1 second, Sanders, second, Morris, Pittsburg, third. Morris shipped two or three seas and thus lost all hope of winning. The race for Whitehall boats, 2 miles, was won by the T. Portlow, pulled by Evan Morris and M. De Lowry. Time, 18 minutes 44% seconds. The race for four-oared shells, 4 miles, was won by the Faulkner-Regan crew in 28 minutes 30 seconds.

the Faulkner-Regan crew in 28 minutes 30 seconds.

THE MADISON REGATTA.

Recial Departs to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., July 5.—This afternoon our yacht club had its first regatts on Lake Momona over a 12-mile course. Nine yachts participated, four in the first class, twe in the second. The first class race was close between Eclipse. Capt. Cabane. and Magic, Capt. Zehlter. The former came in first, but the other followed within five minutes and won the race on time-allowance by one minute. The Eclipse's time was 2:43½; Magic's 2:46½.

The second-ciass prize was won by the Gracie, Capt. N. P. Jones.

A race followed between six-cared shell Lady Fairchild and four-cared Kegonsa. The water was rough and the weather rainy, but the boys took to the water like ducks, and rowed the course of a mile and repeat, the Regonsa winning in 11:43, Lady Fairchild coming in 32 seconds later.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The american results.

Dublin, July 5.—The closing festivities in bonor of the American team took place to-day. This morning a party accompanied by his. Leech, members of the Lord Mayor's family, and other distinguished estimates of Dublin, made an excursion through Wicklow, and halted at Powers Court Waterfall, where a banquet was given in the large tent erected for the occasion. Aid. Manning presided, who proposed the toast "To Our American Visitors." Gen. Dakin made a fitting response, thanking the Irish people for the welcome they had everywhere extended to his companions and himself. He concluded by wishing the Irish team vict ory everywhere except over Americans. Aid Manning and Maj. Leech were each presented a silver flask in the name of the American team. As they were presented, three choers and a tiger were given. The team have an official reception at Belfast to-morrow, and a ball will be given in their honor in the evening. On Vednesday afternoon the American team will compete at Clandeborne in a match with short riles, each man firing fifteen shots at a range of 1,000 varus. The prize is the silver cup presented by the Mayor and estizens of Belfast.

LONDON, July 6.—The Rev. Drs. Parker, Henry Allon, and Alexander Belega, prominent Congregational ministers, resteaday drew up and signed an address which is openfor other signatures until Friday next. The signes declare that having watched the late trial of the case of Tition vs. Beecher, they thank God they are enabled to record an expression of this judgment and feeling entirely favorable to Mr. Bescher's Christian character.

SPAIN.

THE WAR.

Madrin, July 8.—Jovellar has thrown 400 shalls into Cantarities. He is appeared with a particular that in London. They go to Paris.

SLAUGHTER.

Horrible and Blood-Curdling Railway Murder,

The Scena of the Awful Crime in Long Island.

Each Other. An Unknown Number of People Killed or Fearfully Wounded.

Two Loaded Excursion Trains Driven into

New York, July 5.—At 2 o'clock this after-noon a collision occurred on the South Side Railroad, near Far Rockaway, between two passenger trains. Seven persons were killed and about twenty injured. Both trains were com-

pletely wrecked.

The dispatches arriving from the scene of the disaster at Far Rockaway are meagre. So far as can be learned up the present, the following LIST OF KILLED :

J. Ellers, real estate agent, of Brooklyn; J.
Hibbard, conductor, residing at Flushing; M.
Hartmann, jeweler, corner Broadway and Second
street. Brooklyn; W. H. Gould, of Far Rocksway; Mr. Thurman, 102 Broadway, Brooklyn;
Mr. Pifefer, of 221 North Second street, Brooklyn; Mr. Kehol, 71 New Chambers street, New
York; Mr. William Bradley, 23 Maiden Lane.
Among the killed are two unknown men.
The following are the names of those
NOT LIEBLY TO RECOVER:

NOT LIKELY TO RECOVER:

John Atater, 550 Union street, Brooklyn; P. Waish, 9 Pearl street, New York; Thomas Robinson, Green Point, L. I., and Jacob New, of same place; Mr. Pringle, 784 Green wich street, New York; William Quin, Oyster Bay, L. I. In all there are twenty-seven wounded.

Coroner Ricks is holding an inquest. There is rumors from reliable sources which say that President Perspenhousen ordered the train from Rockaway to start. The train to Rockaway was on time, and the President of the line disap-

on time, and the President of the line disap-peared as soon as the accident occurred. He was badly frightened. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping from the engine. The trains were excursion trains, and were crowded trains were excursion trains, and were crowded with passengers. Two of the men who were killed were sitting beside their wives and children, who escaped without a scratch. A new time-table was published to-day, which probably may account for the sad accident. The engineer states that he was running 10 miles an hour, heavily laden, and crowded with passengers. He saw the smoke of the coming engine and whistled down breaks, notwithstanding the

whistled down breaks, notwithstanding the ERGHES TELESCOPED.

Many of the wounded were left at the scene of the disaster, while the dead were being carried to the nearest hotels and residences. It is impossible to tell either the number of killed or wounded, as there are some supposed to still which while numbers have been remain in the debris, while numbers have been taken away by their friends. The

GREAT EXCITEMENT, and an intense feeling of indignation. Some say the blame falls at the door of the telegraph operator, and that Woodsbury's message said: "Come on," while the train was still on the switch. This does not receive much belief. The train to Bockaway had the right of way and three minutes to run one mile. The dead were were terribly mutilated.

SHAFTS FROM HEAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SHABONA, Ill., July 5.—Mr. John Thomas, living 7 miles north of here, was killed by lightning at 5 p, m. to-day, with his team, which he was driving in from the field.

Special Obspatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

was driving in from the field.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

Terras Haute, Ind., July 5.—During a terrific thunder-storm yesterday a Sunday-school at Macksville was struck, and fifteen persons, mostly children, injured. Two will die Lizzie Godsey, and Ben Hodges.

Its the Associated Press.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 5.—At Macksville, a village near this city, about forty persons were assembled in a school-house, holding Sunday-school, vesterday afternoon. The opening prayer was just finished when lightning struck the chimney, shocking every one in the room. Sixteen persons were injured, several seriously, but none fatally. One of the injured was Webb W. Costa, a prominent citizen.

EXAGGERATED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—The first reports of the accident to the J. D. Parker were exaggerated. She struck Rubel's Rock at the foot of rated. She struck Rubel's Hock at the foot of the falls and sunk in 3 feet of water. Her passengers and freight were removed in safety, and to-day the boat was got afloat and is now preparing to leave for Memphis.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

OHAMA, Neb., July 5.—A newshoy named Cochman.

ran was run over by an emigrant train at Kearney Junction last evening and had both legs broken.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY FIRE.

the wiscome they had everywher extended to his companions and himself. He control to his companions are made as alver had in the name of the American test as the desired of the American test as a strength of the control of the companions and sale with a given in their honor in the evening. On Wednesday affection the American tests will complete the Mayor and, estiment of the theory of the Mayor and, estimen who is a range of 1,000 years. The prize is the utber out presented by the Mayor and, estimen which is openfor other than years. The prize of the their compression of the place of the horizon of the horizon and the property of a Mr. Reli, in which a large question of the property of the Mayor and direct which is openfor other than the property of the property of the Mayor. A second of the property of the Mayor. A second of the property of the Mayor. The was considered the second expectation to the Nial Nian Loose. The Mayor was a price of the Mayor. The was considered the was considered to the was conveyed about 9 o'clock to the sixten of the Mayor. The was considered the second expectation to the Nial Nian Loose. The Mayor was the property of the Mayor. The was considered the second expectation to the Nial Nian Loose. The Mayor was the property of the Mayor. The was considered the was the property of the

Prof. Jenney Reiterates His Former Statement that the Biack Hills Do Not Contain Gold Enough to Warrant Extended Mining Operations—The Interior Secretaryship—Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Grange.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Another dispatch was received at the Indian Bureau to-day from Prof. Jenney, in which he reiterates his former statement that so far, he has not found cold

merces in apprehensied. A more serious peeds on the conduct of the populace. The state of the conduct of the populace. The state of the conduct of the populace. The state of the conduct of the conduct

Washington, D. C., July 6-1 a. m.—For the Lake Region higher followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, cool, partially cloudy weather, and occasional light rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

ORIGINO, July 6.

6:55 a, m. 50.00 77 90 N. E., gentle ... Foggy
11:18 a. m. 30.06 61 77 N. fresh ... Cloudy.
2:00 p. m. 30.07 61 77 N. fresh ... Clear.
2:35 p. m. 30.03 61 77 N. fresh ... Fair.
10:18 p. m., 30.03 69 94 N. R., gentle ... 76 Clear. Maximum thermometer, 77; minimum thermometer 57.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 8.

Omana, Neb., July 5.—The rain-storm which set in Saturday evening continued till this afte. noon, and extended over a great extent of territiory. No damage. Total rainfall for June, 11 inches.

ATCHESON, Kan., July 5.—The whole of Northern Kanese and Southern Nebraska has been almost deluged with rain since Saturday morning. The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad is badly washed, and no trains has arrived in or left this city to-day. The track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road is also badly damaged. No trains left or arrived to day. All other roads contening here has got their trains through on time.

Am Alligator as a House-Dog.

In many parts of the Southern States men have so far conquered their antipathy towards alligators as to tame them and keep them in continement. In this semi-domestic state the beast is said to exhibit more intelligance than would be expected from its appearance. An alligator was once the cause of a curious case being tried at New Orleans. A young lady brought an action against a neighbor for keeping an alligator has the part of the seminal and that whenever compelled to do so, she was in fear of her life. The defendant, who had here arranged, being required to plant, model here arranged, being required to plant, model

Secretary Delano left here on Saturday night for Mt. Vernon, O., and will probably not return to resume the duties of Secretary of the Interior. It is believed that Assigtant Secretary Cowen will be appointed to the position if the effort to heal the differences between him and the present Secretary shall be successful.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange held a meeting to-day and adopted the report of the Sub-Committee, to whom had been referred the subject of international exchange between co-operative societies of Great Britain and the Patrous of Husbaudry of the United States. The report says: "Having examined the details of the plan of the co-operative societies of Great Britain as presented by their deputation to the United States, properly known as the Rocandate plan, and its wonderful success, we heartily recommend it to the careful unusideration of our State and subordinate Grangea, and to the members of our order, and advise such action on the part of the Executive Committees of the several States as may be necessary to the organization and operation of such co-operative a-sociations within our Order."

persons in the Meath Hospital who are suffering from the same cause, and it is feared that other deaths will follow. It is now ascertained that the fire originated in the bonded spirit stores of Mr. Lawrence Malone, in which there were 5,000 barrels of whisky and other spirit stores of Mr. Lawrence Malone, in which there were 5,000 barrels of whisky and other spiritnous liquor. Only sixty-one casks were recurded at an early period. Reed's malt-house was not so valuable nor so much insured as was at first reported. The brigade, under Capt. Ingram, were on the spot about fifteen minutes after notice was received; but the fire had then got the upper hand, and until 1 o'clock a. m. they could only use the engines to saturate the houses in the neighborhood and make them less liable to take fire. About 200 men of the Second Regiment were promptly sent from Richmond Barracis. There were also present 86 soldiers of the Fiftieth Regiment, and 200 police-constables. No accidents occurred in connection with the fire, and there was no breach of the peace or attempt at the Coombe to seix some barrels of whisky. The large force of mulitary and police, with the co-operation of many respectable citizens, afficiently preserved order. A public subscription has been commenced for the poor people who have suffered by the fire.

WASRIINOTON, D. O., July 6—1 a. m.—For the Lake Region higher followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, eool, partially cloudy weather, and occasional light rains.

OBITUARY.

Habtford, Ct., July 5.—The Rev. Robert C.

Vermilye, eighteen years Professor of Theology in Hartford Seminary, died this morning.

Special Puppetch to The Chicago Trabuse.

Madison, Wis., July 5.—J. O. Fostin, for some years in business here, and latterly living on a farm near this city, was found dead in his barn yesterday, having died suddenly, and there were suspicions of foul play. A Coroners inquest, however, decided that he came to his death from natural causes.

FAILURES.

Halffal, July 5.—Robertson, McLeod & Co.,

FAILURES.

HALIFAY, July 5.—Robertson, McLeod & Co., wholesale dry-goods dealers, have become insolvent; liabilities, \$230,000. Martin & Co. and Robert Conroy, retail firms, want into insolvency to-day.

MONTERAL, July 5.—J. W. Warner & Son, bankers and brokers, have gone into bankruptey. QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The steamship Pennsylvania from Philadelphia, has arrived.
PLYNOUTH, July 5.—The steamship Sueria, frem New York, has arrived.
NEW YORK, July 5.—Arrived, the steamer Germanic, from Liverpool.
Queenstown, July 5.—Arrived, the City of Sighanood.

PASTORAL.

OTTAVA, July 5.—The Rev. H. M. Collison, et Illicois, has been engaged as pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of this city.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

COUDRICH STRAMERS.

For Racine, Minanthes, and West Shore ports, daily, Sund W exception, at the Shore ports, daily, Sund W exception, at the Shore ports, daily, Sunday stropped, at the Shore at the

OIL TANKS WILSON & EVENDER'S WILSON & EVENDEN'S

J OIL TANKS,

MEASURING PUMP. U & W West Labo for

ions of Railroad and Manufac ing Dividends in the East.

No Session on Change.

e banks were closed, and business generally wa ended yesterday, in observance of Independence

TULY DIVIDENDS,
in the manufacturing companies do not pay
formerly. Many of them, this July, pass
ends, and many that make them are commounce reductions. The Boston Advertises
allroad stocks, long the steadiest on the list,
ing to break, and the New England 10 per

are beginning to break, and the New England 10 per cent stocks are gradually falling away.

The Connecticut Hiver, which has divided 5 per cent semi-annual for the last seven years, now drops to 4 per cent, and the Worcester & Nachus, paying 10 per cent the past five years, comes down to 3% per cent. The Boston & Lowell, an old standard, which has missed but one dividend during twenty years, is compelled to "pass."

These reductions are not to be explained only by a re-

month amounts to \$9,869,540, againsf \$9,117,378 the ne time last year, and \$10,130,093 in 1873. Of the alpsyments, \$7,303,900 is on account of Govern-nt, State, city, and railway bond interest, \$1,736,561

...\$52,650,959

cies between the inflationist's theories and the facts. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald complains that several hundred thousand dollars are lying idle in the banks of that city, and will remain there memployed till needed in moving the cotton crop. The Herald says that if this money were invested in manufactures, it would not only be earning comething, but the wealth and business of the city would be greatly increased. The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution echoes and approves what the Herald says. The Memphis (Tean.) Avainable reinforces them, and says that the trouble is not a lack of currency to do business with, but a lack of business to employ the currency already on hand. It continues: "Wherever currency is invited it goes. Currency comes down for our cotton. This year it comes for our fruits and vegetables and grain. One hundred thousand dollars will go to Crystal Springs, Miss., this season, in exchange for peaches, in obedimence to the law of supply and demand. The currency is ample. In proportion as we produce articles needed by our Northern neighbors, or for foreign export, currency will flow into the South. Sections that produce only what they consume cannot expect an influx of capital. The problem is simple. Produce something to sell and the money will seek it."

These facts and opinions from Democratic papers are commanded to the schismatic Democratic papers are commanded to the schismatic Democratic South.

120 K 118 K 122 120 K 122 120 K 122 121 K 110 K 117 K 122 K

.516½@512½ . 94%@ 95½ .516½@512½ . 41½@ 41½ .516½@512½ CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

7 \$\tilde{v}\$ et bonds... 107 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 103 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 103 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 7 \$\tilde{v}\$ et severage. 102 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 103 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 7 \$\tilde{v}\$ et severage. 102 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 103 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 7 \$\tilde{v}\$ et certificates 99 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 103 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 6 \$\tilde{v}\$ et certificates 95 \$\tilde{v}\$ int. 103 \$\tilde{v}\$

175

COMMERCIAL.

The third and last Fourth of July of the year was quite rigidly observed yesterday in all branches of trade. The wholesale, and many retail stores, were closed, and street commission houses were open only for a short time in the morning for the recention of

ent in the morning, when two or three cargoes were sold, but the crowd soon dispersed for the day. The wind was favorable for the return of the remainder of the feet, and the offerings to-day will probably be liberal. Nothing was done at the yards, and the orders received were allowed to lay over.

The July number of the Northwestern Lumberman contains correspondence relating to the condition of the lumber trade in all the principal marks of the country and Canada, all of which show that the depression in trade is not confined to the Northwest alone, but extends over the whole country cast of the Rocky Mountains. Obleage appears to be the busiest point in the, list, and anyly sustains her former reputation of being the largest lumber market in the world. The movement of lumber in this city up to date its comewhat below that of last season, chiefly in consequence of the fact that this season opened laier; but there is every reason to believe the shortage will be fully made up before the closing of myigation. Prices are lower here as well as everywhere else, and the most unpleasant feature of the business is the fact that lumbermen are doing business for nothing and risquently at an absolute loss. Some of the prominent dealers of this city think prices have touched bottom, and that after the crops are harvested there will be a return of activity which will bring with it more prosperous times.

The following extracts concerning the fruit prospects are taken from the last report of the Department of Agriculture. There will be a large falling off in the yield of freely in all parts of the country, owing to the cold weather of the winter and spring. Apples suffered severely in all sections. About three quarters of an average crop is expected in Michigan and Budisas. The New Epgland crop promises fair. That of the Middle States will be unusually light. The yield in the Southern States will probably be small, Peaches also suffered serverely in all sections. About three quarters of an average. The peach promise of the f han European crops are not likely to pan out so largely as was promised, and wide-spread destruction by floods on the other side of the Atlantic has formed a parallel

as was promised, and wide-spread destruction by floods on the other side of the Atlantie has formed a parallel to the havoc caused by the grasshopper in the Western States. The weather in this section, too, though favorable to a good growth of hay and straw, does not promise well for heading out, so that our wheat-crop will be much less than was expected, the latest estimates placing it at not much more than 20 per cent of a recent avgrage crop. It seems also that the farmers' deliveries in England are falling off to a much lower point than was expected, the low prices of grain and the high price of straw having stimulated an unusually active consumption of grain by the growers. Hence buyers in Europe, both in England and on the Continent, have wakened up into new life, and have taken our whest freely, causing a material reduction of our stocks, though at much better prices than the most sanguine had dared to hope. It was feared that the large accumulations here would form an overwhelming argument in favor of a decline to the neighborhood of 85c per bu, and not a few of those who had held on in hope of an upward turn veered round to the bear side, just before the European demand sprung up. How long that will continue cannot be known. Operators are able to calculate somewhat in regard to a British demand, because John Bull is slow, even at times of greatest excitement. But the French buyers take hold on the spur of the moment, and may buy heavily one day, and then take not another bushel for a month, afterwards. For this reason the report of a "contimental domand" for wheat is never a trustworthy gauge of the future of the market. There is, however, little reason to doubt that a good deal more of American wheat will be wanted in Great British before the proceeds of the heavest there are available, and equally good reason to think that our own surplus of old

can wheat will be wanted in Great Britain before, the proceeds of the harvest there are available, and equality good reason to think that our own surphus of old and new wheat after the coming harvest is gathered will prove to be less than enough to break down the market by its weight. The peculiar weather of the present year, with the grasshopper sourge, have made the difference between a surplus so large as to be unwieldy, and a fair working stock. There is no reason to expect that wheat prices will soon again rise to the faures of a few years ago: but neither is it probable

to expect this wheat prices will soon again rise to the figures of a few years ago; but neither is it probable dreign export, curtious that produce expect an influx.

New Orleans as 4,200 bris pork, 500 cashs bacon, and countries. Produce come.

It."

noorstic papers are content of the composition of the composition and several will export their surplus. This favoration and countries are still very promising. The scuttern States have large crops of corn sud wheat also, and several will export their surplus. This favoration is consistent for the Southern States have large consistent circumstances of the Southern people, and the high prices of provisions and grain paid to far to the West; and may make Texas, Arkanasa; and Tennessee large hog producing States hereafter."

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the fol-

ing:
The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by raft, June 28, 1875: In store at bu. bu. bu. Barley, Bye. bu. bu. bu.

There was an abundant rain in France nearly every-where on the 12th ult, but lafer there was a heavy rain-fall in the districts of Garonne and Adom, in which for Toulouse and Ades, where the damages by fibod are in these two places estimated at \$24,00,000. The dood was in part from the mitting snow and ice of the Fyreness. There have also been heavy rainfalls in Hungary and Austria, causing considerable damage to

of wheat was sown.
heat crop of Australia was in 1874 9,882,693
which, deducting seed and consumption.
bu,—there remains a surplus for export
000 bu, which is equal to 194,000 tons of flour.

In Belgium, Holland, and Germany there had at latest mail advices been a very considerable fall of rain with a lower range of temperature.

In portions of the Russian Empire the grain crophave been seriously threatened by drought, especially in Poland and Bessersbia.

LIVE STOCK CATTLE—The market was only moderately supplied with stock, and as Eastern a lytices held out some liftle encouragement, there was a firmer feeling so far as the grades suitable for shipment were concerned. There were few buyers present, however, and sales dragged somewhat, though by midday most of the fat cattle had changed hands. Stockers were scarcely inquired for, nor was there any considerable damand for butchers' stuff. We quote the market firm.

QUOTATIONA.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 hs.

Choice Beeves—Pine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,450 fbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fataened steers, weighface 1,850 fbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fataened steers, weighface 1,850 fbs.

to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,24 to 6,00046,35 (350 hs. Cattle-Common cattle, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 hs. history Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,160 to 1,250 hs. Buthlers Stock—Foor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 500 to 1,100 hs. 3,5004.75 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3,5004.75 to 1,000 hs. A chan cows. helfers,

88 Th: 2 cars do, 7% cwt, at 13c; 2 cars Kentucki ozen, 6% cwt, 9% @10% a for dress 55 to 66 Rs; 9 cars Illinois steers, 6 cwt, at 11% @11% c, to dress 56 Rs; 9 cars do, 7 cwt, at 13c; 12 cars do, 5% cwt, at 13c; 1 cars do, 5 cwt, at 13c; 1 cars do, 5 cwt, at 10% c, 10 dress 56 Rs; 15 cars do, 5 cwt, at 9c, to dress 56 Rs; 15 cars do, 5 cwt, at 7c, to dress 54 Rs; 1 car do, 5% cwt, at 7c, to dress 54 Rs; 1 car do, 5% cwt, at 10% c, to dress 56 Rs. SHEEF AND LAMIS—Beckpts, yesterday and 4c-day, 4,500, making 19,500 for the week, against 22,600 last week; market unsettled, and sheep off a fraction, with insited sales; sheep ranged from 4% @5% c 2 Rs, with a few sales at 5% @5% c; lambs from 6% @5% c 2 Rs, with

Swing—Receipts 11,690, making 26,030 for the week against 27,840 last week; none on sale alive,

against 27,840 last week; none on sale alive.

EAST LIBERTY.
FEART LIBERTY, Penn., July 5.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 1,635 head; for the week ending to-day, 6,415, against 7,695 last week. There has been no business done in the cattle line since Friday last, so we cannot make any quofations.

Hous—Receipts for the last three days were 7,695 hand, making for the week 16,055, against 14,680 she week before. Yorkers, \$7,1567,20.

SKUEF—Receipts for the three days past, 2,400 head, making 10,600 for the week, against 20,700 the week before. Clipped, 4@55.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS. July 5.—Gaccenes.—Sugar firm; good common refined, 8½c; low fair refined, 8½c. Molasses dull; jobbing common, 40@45c; fair, 50@55c; prime to choice, 58@70c.

FLour.—Dull; single extra, \$4.50; treble extra, \$5.25 @6.00; choice, \$6.25@7.00.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; 88@90e. Oafs steady; 67@68c.
BRAN—Dull and nominal; 96c.
HAY—Dull; prime, \$22.00@23.00; choice, \$25.00@ 26.00.
Corres Quiet; jobbing fair at 183(@1836; good, 183,@1836; prims, 193,@30s.
PROVISIONS—POR Quiet and strong; held at \$21,75
@22.00. Boson firmer; held at 1956, 1846, 186.
Dry salt meats—None in first hands; shoulders, jobing, 10 101/c. Cors-Meal-Dull; \$3.75@3.90.

MARINE.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse. Liaballe, July 5.—Arrived by Rives—Nothing ntermediate ports.

Passed Into Canal—Nothing.

PASSED NUT.—Prop Beaver, with Immber, for Peoria; prop E. G. Good, with merchandise, for LaSalle, Peoria, and intermediate ports.

Eight feet 11 inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15, having risen an inch since yesterday morning.

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE MICHIGAN.
CHICAGO.

The vessel and lumber men generally observed the national holiday yesterday, and, as a consequence, nothing was doing at the docks... There were about twenty lumber-laden vessels at the market last evening. But few vessels of any kind have arrived during the last twenty-four hours... Goodrichts steamers, the Chicago, Sheboygan, and Muskegon, which made half-hourly trips to Evanston, did a splendid business, and it is estimated that they carried over 5,000 persons forward and backward. A number of other boats were also in the excursion business yesterday ranning to various points, and all of them were liberally phinonized. It made one shudder to see how the little yacht Bret Harte, which ran to Jincoln Park, was overloaded at every trip. The little craft has a license to carry seventy-five persons, but at nearly every trips he had double that number on board... About half of the elevators did business yesterday as usual; the

· LAKE ERIE. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ERIE, Pa. July 5.—Arrived from Chicago, the propher

Miscell Aneous.

The barge Emmet arrived at Tolede Tuesday from Saginaw with lumber, water-logged and leaking...

The sechr Harvest Queen arrived at Erie in a leaking condition. The leak was discovered while loading her cargo of ore at Marquette, but, not wishing to unload, the Captain shipped two extra hands, who were kept working pumpa... The number of vessels which passed the Erie harbor light during the year 1874 was 20,000. The number that have passed this season up to June 30, 1875, was 408, and for the same period last year 886, showing a failing out of 502 vessels, on account of the duliness of the season... The Toledo Blade states that the United States survey sloop Uncle Sam states that the United States survey sloop Uncle Sam count or the dunless of the season. The loised Blade states that the United States survey sloop Uncle Sam arrived in Toledo Saturday. Sunday morning she dispatched a detachment to place larve lights on the piles which were driven for that purpose Thursday last. The lights will be all in position to-day. They will be white, six in number, and will burn for twenty-four hours. They will be under the charge of Capt. Robinson, of the tug G. R. Hand, who has a minusof the dredges now at work.

THE NORTHWEST.

There are now 1,425 convicts in the Penitentiary at Jollet, 16 of whom are women. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Hilmois Volunteers is to have a reunion at Dan-

Himos Volunteers is to have a reunion as Dan-ville, Sept. 13.

Gen. Sherman is passing a fewdays in Quincy, and the Memoirs are accepted for gospel in that thriving village.

The Springfied Paper-Mill Company has been offered superior inducements to build works in Beardstown, and will probably accept.

Dr. Bateman and the friends of Knox College generally are much encouraged by the movement to raise an endowment fund of \$50,000, which promises to be successful. Alton is stirred up socially by a big wedding and the promise of more to come. Miss Lizzu Mitchell has married Mr. Charles D. Hodges, o Denver, and gone to Denver to live.

The farm of Washington Skinner, of Macon County, was recently sold at \$67.50 per acre; it contained \$20 acres, and brought \$21,600. Mr. S. entered a large portion of this land twenty-two years ago at \$1.25 per acre.

INDIANA.

A company has been organized to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Indianapolis to Shoals, in Marion County.

The first train of cars arrived in Robinson just six years from the day upon which the vote was taken upon the donation of \$100,000 by the county.

In Evansville a good and substantial gate is as much a necessary provision for the happiness of a daughter before marriage, as any "fixin's" after marriage.

John Miller, white, being refused license by the Clerk of Floyd County to marry Mary Simma, colored, went to Jeffersonville, got the papers, and they were married.

Dr. Nutt, President of the Indiana State University, has been summarily retired, because he is too much of a theologian and too little of a scholar. The action of the Trustees seems to have been unnecessarily abrupt and bevere.

MICHIGAN.

They have a Lotos Club as Port Haron which.

MICHIGAN.

They have a Lotos Club at Port Horon, which quite echipses the original in New York.

Kalamazoo still has the race-horse fever, and a consequently threatened with a galloping consumption. Prof. C. K. Adams' refutation of the charge of

pliagiarism has about satisfied his friends in Michigan.

Two young men, charged with desecrating the Congregational Church at Romeo, have been hound over for trial at the Angust term of the Circuit Court.

Lansing has a debt upon her of \$172,000, with a population of 7,250. The assessed valuation of her property is \$2,000,000. This makes her debt over 8 per cent of her valuation.

Ex-Judge C. I. Walker has withdrawn his resignation as Professor in the Law Department of the University. He has held a place in the Faculty since the organization of the Law School, and much of its success is due to his ability and faithful labor.

Grand Rapids has been set back-several year in growth by a railroad sid dobt, secured by mortgage, which has been hanging over the heads of the farmers in that neighborhood since 1856. The railroad was never built, but the note were sold, and fraudulent judgments obtained on them have just bean set aside. There is a reason now why the town should not have a rapid and prosperous growth.

James Thompson has been indicted in Payette County for burning the old Court-House in that county some time ago.

Dr. Mark Ranney reassumed charge of the lows Hospital for the Iname on the 1st inst. Dr. Bassett, we understand, is to remain as Assistant Superintendent.

Andi-secret meetings are being held in Gutbrie County, at which speakers pretend to publicly expose all the secrets of Masonry and Odd-Fellowship, claiming to be members of said Orders. The citizens of Fort Madison have contributed a considerable sum for the importation of sparrows into their public parks, the trees of which are threatened with total destruction by insects.

During the thunder-storm on Friday evening,

are threatened with total destruction by insects.

During the thunder-storm on Friday evening, the house of a farmer living near Hampton was struck by lighting, which killed three small children from 4 to 8 years of age, who were playing upon the kitchen-floor.

The Page County Democrat wishes to have it distinctly understood that the Henry Clay Dean who delivered the Fourth-of-July oration in that neighborhood is "the original and only Henry Clay Dean,—who: was once Chaplain of the United States Senate; who is called dirty Dean, filthy Dean, ragged Dean, and slovenly; who used to spit tohacco-juice, when circuit-rider, all over the pupit and fine carpets, and convert sinners three-quarters of a mile away, through the basel-brush, while preaching in the east part of the State."

the coming fair.

The St. Paul Dispatch says that Donnelly is making a good newspaper out of the Anta-Monopolist, though it does not wish him succession.

A young lady attempted to jump from a Union Pacific train running at about 49 miles an hour, near North Platte last week. She had been left an orphan in Ohio, and had gone to winnemacca in search of her only surviving brother. After spending nearly all the money she had in the world without finding him, she started on her way East, and, becoming desperate tried suicide as described. She was saved by the conductor, who caught her dress and held her until aid arrived.

Col. Anthony has a collection of bound files of newspapers, numbering minety-nine volumes.

The Leavenworth Times says Kansas will have 10,000,000 bashels of wheat to export this year.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, Gen. John Freser, is now absent from To-peka, holding Teachers' Institutes in Judicial Districts in the West and Northwest. The Troy Chief announces the union of the two papers at that place. The Chief absorbs the Republican. This is another sensible move. The sconer one-half the newspapers of Kansas are merged into the other half, the better it will be for publishers and readers.—Leavemoorth

Taken internally, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, relieves, almost instantly, pain in stomach or bowels, cramps and spasms. There is nothing that compares with it for Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Cholera, and Cholera-Morbus. 1 Used externally, it is an invaluable liminent for both man and beast. It is the people's friend, and all should keep it with them—in fact, so conveniently near that they can them—in fact, so conveniently near that they can put their land upon it in the dark, if need be. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.

MISCELLANEOUS. PRISON LABOR

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petual bar both in law and squity against the said. "In Northers Pacific Resilierad Company." and its successor and assigns, and against all and every purson isolations on claim the said promises of any part threast under the later of and the said defoudants that the control of the said defoundants that the control of the said defoundants that the control of the property of said. "The North server part of the sains.

And that at the sains of the property of said." The North server part of the sains.

And that at the sains. It is the property of said. "The North server part of the sains.

And that at the sains, the gaid Jay Cooks and Chaele magne Towar, their successors of successor in said trust as remarks, may hid for and purchase, or cause to be bit the holidars of the bonds secured by said more partial of the property of the said that containing in the proportion of the respective interests of soals bondholdars.

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NEARLY TWENTY TROUSAN It comprises, in Nebraska Otoe, Johnson, Nemaha, Pa son, and portions of Case Fremont County, and portion

which last year came down kota, and Montana. Doub a height of a quarter to

Corn-fields stripped bare, after replating, twice and t with but the yellow stubble l the bark stripped off the ground; hedge-rows in like of vary weeds, except the milis-short,—such is the aspect throughout this entire dist this, one would be prepared to A farmer in Otoe County, no what had Deen a wheat bushels to the acre. The hop that field, "certainly not less them to the acre," he said,—"that the straw bent under them ty-four hours, all that was left; and all that I could see was it half-grown grain, cut down to se of the ground. At Brox County, Nebraska, several leaders them how they had the

GRASSHO

A Section Embracing

The Enormous Numbers the Speedy and Con that They Wr

Farmers Replanting No Actual Suffe

Splendid Crop-Pros

north, in Nebraska, a few junction of the South Plat innction of the sound reason and in Iowa on the east sho opposite and a little below South Platte, the grasshop southward, following the cotthe western part of Ray Coun ches south to the lo and its greatest width ab it reduced to an exact pa mensions would be in the by 210 miles,-

Clinton, Caldwell, Platte, Cia chinton, Caldwell, Piatte, Clay fayette, Cass, Johnson, Bate of Henry; in Kansas, the-phan, Brown, Atchison, Jeffe Douglas, Johnson, Manni, Fr and Beurbon. In some bordering the grasshopper-strips were devastated by the strips were devastated by the damage, comparatively spe But, within the region indica destroyed; while, in the a either of the States this Northwest, and all the vast

among the number—who i

describing how they had "fo pers," told of catching bush hours, The trap consisted of a count right angles to each oth At the point, a hole was by this occurriyance, within act was told, the pit would be fill beings, the effect of the cent almost instantaneous, sounded very like exaggerates being show the hoppers had dov. Furna' orchard, which co was Brownsville, eating off this, and bark, I was quite to be fittle exaggeration as to the

The Region Devastated by Them in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

A Section Embracing Nearly Twenty Thousand Square Miles.

The Enormous Numbers of the Locusts, and the Speedy and Complete Hayor that They Wrought.

Farmers Replanting a Third or Fourth Time, with Prosperts of Yet Seeuring a Fair Crop.

No Actual Suffering Resultant from the Plague.

Splendid Crop-Prospects Outside the Grasshopper-Region.

Archison, Kan., July 2.—Beginning at the sorth in Nebraska, a few miles south of the inntion of the South Platte with the Missouri, and in Iewa, on the east shore of the Missouri, opposite and a little below the mouth of the opposite and a little below the mouth of the South Platte, the grasshopper-district extends southward, following the course of the river, to the western part of Ray County, Missouri, whence it reaches south to the lower portion of Vernon County, Missouri, and of Burrbon County, Kansas. Its extreme length is shout 250 miles, and its greatest width about 160 miles. Were it reduced to an exact parallelogram, its dimensions would be in the neighborhood of 85

he miles.—
TEARLY TWENTY TROUSAND SQUARE MILES.
It comprises, in Nelrasks, the Coursies of Otos, Johnson, Nemaha, Pawnee, and Richardson, and portions of Cass and Gage; in lows, Fremont County, and portions of Page and Taylor; in Missouri, the Counties of Atchison, Sodaway, Holt, De Kalb, Andrew, Buchanan, Cinton, Caldwell, Platte, Clay, Ray, Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson, Bates, Vernon, and part of Renry; in Kansas, the Counties of Doniphan, Brown, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Douglas, Johnson, Minmi, Franklin, Linn, Bates, and Hourbon. In some of the counties bordering the grasshopper-district, but small strips were devastated by the 'hoppers, and the damage, comparatively speaking, was trifing. But, within the region indicated, from one-half to three-fourths the entire growing crops were destroyed; while, in the adjacent districts, an area not less than half as great was eaten over by the 'hoppers in their excursions. What I have by the hoppers in their excursions. What I have designated as the grasshopper-district is that in

The Locuse were been.

There has been no incursion of them into either of the States this year from the Far Northwest, and all the vast swarms whose fight has been from time to time telegraphed, and which have been estimated as flying in "dense masses, a mile and a quarter in thickness and 175 miles wide by 350 in length," hatched here from eggs deposited by the hoppers which last year came down from Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana. Doubtless the numbers fing over given points could only be roughly estimated; and there are many people—myself among the numbers—who are incredulous as to de douds of grasshoppers "filling the air from a height of a quarter to one and three-quarters mile," and are yet incredulous as to the power of the lappers to rise to the latter height. But they must have swarmed forth in numbers quit all computation.

comfields stripped bare, not only once, but, after replating, twice and thrice; wheat-fields with but the yellow stubble left; orchards with the bark stripped off the young limbs, till these as bare as polished bone; blue-grass meadows a destitute of grass as in November; the young

the bark stripped on the young lambs, in these is bare as polished bone; blue-grase meadows a destinate of grass as in November; the young tree in fruit-tree nurseries barked almost to the ground; hedge-rows in like condition; and the my treeds, except the milk-weed, cropped off that,—such is the aspect of the country aroughout this entire district. After seeing the see would be prepared to give full credit to the Munchauseman-sounding reports about the buppers having literally covered the ground for landreds of square miles.

A farmer in Otoc County, Nebraska, showed as what had been a wheat-field of about 60 times. The prospect was of a yield of about 25 tabels to the acre. The hoppers came upon that field, "certainly not less than 20 bushels of then to the acre. The hoppers came upon that field, "certainly not less than 20 bushels of then to the scre." he said,—"so many, in fact, but the straw bent under them; and, in twen-wour hours, all that was left is what you see;" will that I could see was the stubble of the largrown grain, cut down to within a few titches of the ground. At Browneville, Neuraha County, Nebraska, several leading citizens, in terribung how they had "fought the grasshopen" told of catching bushels of them in a few larger told of catching bushels of them in a few larger told of catching bushels of them in a few larger told of catching bushels of them in a few larger told of catching bushels of them in a few larger told of catching bushels of them in a few larger told of catching bushels of them in a few larger told of catching bushels of them in a few larger, and there feet in diameter, in which was at a pan filled with coal-oil. Conting to the leave, the grasshoppers, in seeking to advance, read jump into the pan of coal-oil and as soon a they hopped out, would be filled with definite of the catching of the leaves, young fint and bark if was quite satisfied there cauld had eraggration as to the numbers of the larger had come their numbers; and the attempt to kill and proved about as might

the hoppers, affected no purceptible reductions their numbers; and the attempt to kill as affected no new proved about as might have an attempt to kill as affected not as might have an attempt to hal out the Missouri. These seemed millions to had out the Missouri. These seemed millions have the highest of every hopper killed; and had the place of every hopper killed; and have save been millions more within the district naviged, the destruction of grewing crops could have save been more complete.

The throat of the first hopper-district, the throat of the entire hopper-district.

The throat of the first have the high save the save and the first had a save the high save the first had a save the high save had the first had save the high save high

In many localities, the fathermed a second and third time, only to finfodder for the grasshoppers; and
sow man fourth revealing the fine
and manages, that is coming up. Meaning the hoppers completely destroyed the
to of wheat and other small grains, and, or
the settering fields, which, at odd intervas,
the quant by the hoppers, there will be no
to ther small grains within the 'hoppers
the fall.

The damage, aside from the loss of the small
econs done thus far, sammed up, is he
alout sixty days labor in the best past of
alout sixty days labor in the best past of

200.000 persons. Whether it will prove equivalent to a loss of the entire season, and rasult in
a total failure of crops in the district ravaged
by the pest depends wholly upon the 'favorable
or unfavorable character of the season.
Ordinarly, the prospect for corn planted during
the last week of June and the first of July would
be reckoned nil. But there are well-suthenticated instances in which, in this region,
corn planted this late has yielded a full crop of
the first quality. "We don't expect any frost
until the last of February," said a Kanesa farmer
to me to-day; "for we may need until about
then—some of us who are getting seed now—to
make our crops." Without stopping, however,
to discuss the probability of making a crop, the
farmers of Nebraska, Wiscousin, and Kanesa,
have already
ABOUT COMPLETED THE REPLANTING FOR THE
TRIED OR FOURTH TIME,

have already
ABOUT COMPLETED THE REPLANTING FOR THE
TRIND OR FOURTH TIME.

and are sparing no efforts to insures acrop, if hard
work will insure that. But very little replanting
remains to be done in either State; and, within
the grasshopper district, not only have
the corn-fields been replanted, but
about two-thirds of the wheat-fields that
were "grasshoppered" have been plowed
and planted with corn,—the Canada and other
early varieties generally. Besides, millet and
ruts-bages are being sown in large quantities.
In anticipation of a possible failure of the
crops, many of the farmers have sold off their
hogs, and, should the corn not mature, will turn
their cattle into the fields. But, with a continuation of such weather as that of the past
week,—frequent showers, followed by warm
days,—the prospect that the crop will mature,
and that it will be a full crop, will be most excellent. No actual suffering or destitution has
followed the grasshopper-plague of this season.
All that was periled by it was the crop-prospect.
That, the farmers of these portions of
Nebraska, Missouri, and Kanasa, are
making the utmost effort to recover.
They are generally well-to-do people;
have experienced no difficulty in obtaining seed
for replanting; have generally abundant foodsupplies for the season; and, if the crop be
made, will be in prosperous condition this fall.
At present, they are studying economy, and resolving that never again will they, as they did in
the winter or 1873.4, burn corn for fuel. Between the drought and the grasshoppers of last
year, neither State grew more than half a crop.
In each, this season, outside the grasshopper
region,

region,
THE CROP-PROSPECTS ARE MOST PROMISING.
In Missouri, it is predicted that the corn-crop will be greater than ever known before; the same is said in Kanesa, besides which it is stated that there will be not less than 10,000,000 of bushels of wheat for export; and, in Nebraska, for the State at large a full crop is expected, both of corn and wheat. The grasshopper-scourge has indeed been terrible. But it has been confined to a comparatively-limited district, and the losses have been in their effects, wholly local. These are being repaired, and in no event will they affect the general prosperity.

CAMPIAN SCHOOL S.

THE "GODLESS" COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Western Catholic, of Chicago, which is bitterly sectarian and blindly dogmatic, utters the following distribe against the American com-

The Western Canolic, or Chicago, which is bitterly sectarian and blindly dogmatic, utters the following distribe against the American common-school system:

One of the most striking signs of the infidelity of the age in which we live is the ignoring by the Government of religion in education. This fact also exhibits as strong a line of demarkation between Catholicity and Protestantism as do the radical differences between the two in actual dogmas of fath. The heretics of the period, most of whom should, perhaps, be termed Atheists, place secular before religious instruction; elevate the earth above heaven; the body above the soul, and prefer time to eternity. It was similar infamous a principles which infidelized France and caused her to retrograde instead of holding her place in the van of European mations. Directly religion was excluded from her schools they became mere training-places for godless firebrands and incendiaries, who are all embraced in the general designation. Communists. Order was turned into disorder, and the country reverted to chaos. To this sire we drifting in the United States. The premonitory signs may be more easily read than the prophet interpreted the writing on the wall; and as strely as he foresaw, by reason of a turning from God, the greatness and glory of an ancient Kingdom passing away, we may foresee that the vastness in extent, wealth, and power of this Republic will not avail to make the people truly prosperous and happy when stripped of religion.

All the wock arguments hashed and refusched up from time to time by the Protestant press in favor of our common-school system have been answered and refuted centuries ago. First principles teach as that parents are the outsodians of their offispring. These natural guardians ought not to be outsed of their jurisdiction by any process of artificial law. In all things Nature is superior to art; and quite as much mischief is worked if we seek to destroy the natural guardians ought interest and putters are the outsof as their natural prot

order of things. They are taxed for the common schools, which they can't they use the common schools? Three-fourths of them have done so for the past four-score years.—En.]

Not to put the matter too finely, this is merely legal robbery, a feat that is no more to be commended than the occupation of the highwayman. To say that such a state of sharts is anomalous would be to employ a feeble appression. All unsound theories, when reduced to practice, inevitably lead to anomalies, of which the case in point is a striking instance. But the injustice of making Catholice pay 200 cents on the dollar argainst Protestants' 100 cents for education is triding compared with the graver evils which are wrought in this connection; for, after all, money is a small matter when set off against fromortal souls and social disorder. We venture to assert that our common schools are nothing out nurseries and hotheds of infidelity," and, moreover, they turn out bad citizens.

[The morals of our citizens, who have received their education in the common schools, will at least compare favorably with the morals of those who have been taught in schools under charge of priests.—Eb.]

No sound Catholic would enter a Protestant school nor one in which religion is ignored suits a Datholic school. Neither a Protestant school nor one in which religion is ignored suits a Datholic parent or child. The former would rather allow the latter to grow up in ignorance of the alphabet than enter such a place. We do not care now to elsovate on the iniquity; it has been to offee appears or child. The former would rather allow the latter to grow up in ignorance of the alphabet than enter such a place. We do not care now to elsovate on the iniquity; it has been to offee appears or the flow of the moral of the manuality will tolerate much longer the injustice complained of towards those who number nominated by the Mayor. Some of them we knew to be extreme bigota, men who would done a Catholic to the stake and would be turned over. We have little faith, however,

Anstralian Hace-Horses Coming to America.

An J. Bryant, the President of the Pacific Joekey Club, is in receipt of a dispatch stating that Bowers, a noted horseman of Sydney, will start, this week for this city with two of the bes Sydney race-horses, which he brings over especially to enter for the 250,000 4-min race to be given by the club next fall. One of them, named Jump, is a very fast horse, of great endurance, has beaten everything that has confested with him in the Colony, and latterly had to be hendicapped in order to get a race. The other is also a fast and game nag, but his prowess has not been so fully demonstrated. The Sydney bearses are recognized by turfuses as among the heat in the world for long sects.

THE BUTLER OIL-FIELDS.

A Trip Through Southwestern Pennsylvania-A Country of Tanks and Derricks.

The Marvelous Gas-Wells--- How Nature's Resources Are Going to

Another New and Strong Combination— The United Pipe Lines.

The United Pipe Lines.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribund.
Privatorso, July 2.—It was my fortune, a few days ago, as the representative of The Targung, to be invited to an excursion of the Pittaburg press, tendered by Superintendent J. McC. Creighton, of the Western Pensylvania Division, Pennsylvania Raffroad, to the

BUTLER OIL-FIELDS,

a district that is comparatively new, and of which but little has been said in print. I thought that some information gleaned on the spot might be of interest to The Targung's many readers, and therefore took a few notes.

We left Allegheny City at 7:30 on a special train, in charge of Conductor Forrester and Master of Transportation Richey, Mr. Creighton accompanying the party. The bone and sinew of the Pittsburg press was represented,—each paper (and there are ten dailies, morning and evening, here) having representatives on board. Liewing Allegheny City, a large number of us took positions on the front of the engine, where seats had been arranged. This road passes to Freeport through a most charming country, presenting—at a limost every point comething new, and scenery of a very romantic character. The road follow the bends of the Allegheny River, and the valley is very fertile, and rich in elagant country-seats. On one side, along the entire route, are the mountsin one-like hills, while below lie outstretched farms, the pellucid stream winding through all. After leaving Freeport, the road rous through a marvelously-wild country, along the line of Big Buffalo Creek. Overmanging rocks look as though they would drop from their duzy heights upon us, while from others the water trickles. The expense of building this road must have been very great, for it is substantial and stone-ballasted, as are all sections and branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The First Gas-well.

The scenery here, sitting where we have a full view, engages our attention. It is a delightful

The scenery here, sitting where we have a full view, engages our attention. It is a delightful ride, and all the more so from the fact that we can look down on jutting erags hundreds of feet below us, and 500 feet above. Every picture is a new one, and all are grand. In the distance we cappy a seemingly-phantom fight. It is hrilliant even by day. This is Saxonburg, and what was supposed to be the limit of what is known as the Southeastern Cross-Belt of Butter County, where oil was to be found. An enterprising adventurer placed \$5,000 in the ground, and struck an exhaustless gas-well, 1,500 a feet below the surface; and that is what burns night, and day, day,—shedding at right a brilliant light for miles around. The material that goes to wastehers is sufficent to light up all Chicago, and furnish fuel enough to run all her industries. We do not stop at Saxonburg, but go on to Dilks' Station, 9 miles from Eutler Town. Here are located eighteen immense tanks, belonging We do not stop at Saxonours, our go on to Dilke' Station, 9 miles from Butler Town. Here are located eighteen immense tanks, belonging to the Union Pipe Line Company. These tanks have a capacity of an average of 22,000 barrels each, and are supplied from wells at Modo. Grace City, St. Jo, and Carbondale, from 9 to 11 miles, through 2-inch pipes. There is also a station here for loading, with racks for twenty-five cars, which can be filled in an heur and twenty-seven minutes. Mr. Dilks jeins us here, and he acts as our pilot through the cleannous regions. Boarding the train again, in twelye minutes we reach Butler (milles),—certainly a fast ride.

A RECEPTION.

At the station we found a Committee of the quaint old town ready to welcome us, including ex-Congressman John M. Thompson, Col. Scott, Judge McCandless, and others; and, headed by a brass-band, we were marched to the Lowry House. Here a magnificent dinner was furnished; and, after the cloth had been removed, we were formally welcomed in appropriate apecches, to which sensible responses were made. This over, carriages were provided to take us through the lower belt region to Karns City.

DEFUNCT TOWNS.

The first place were stopped at was another

The first place we stopped at was another station of the Union Pipe Line. It is really

The State is only emission of the parents of the control whose little energy who have the reflect the control of the control o

ed, and again rebuilt. Like its predecessors it is filmsy, and will one day burn again. But the citizens go in for comfort. If the houses are shells, the interiors are elegantly furnished. Everyhody snjoys life and its sold comforts. Oil-people live fast if they are greasers. They believe in enjoying life while it tasts. Having done Parker's, we again board the narrow-gauge train, and are off for Karns City, where our carriages meet us, and we leave for other scenes. MILLERSTOWN.

A drive of 5 miles brought us to Millerstown. Here we had another reception, from the Relief Pipe Line officials. Millerstown is a place in the zenith of its success and fame. It was but recently burned down, but has again risen, phonix-like, from its ashes. This is the

zenith of its success and fame. It was but recently burned down, but has again risen, phoenix-like, from its ashes. This is the
frontier of the fourth-sand district of the
southern coll-belt, and every well is
spouting. Derricks are to be seen everywhere
and on all sides. The town has natural gas,
water-works, and all the effectives of metropolitan cities, except high taxes. It has a Ring,
however, and it is the Pipe-Line combination.
But it is a successful one, backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. But to this I will
refer again.

sylvania Railroad Company. But to this I will refer again.

THE GREATEST GAS-WELL.

Leaving Millerstown, we resume our carriage-journey, and are conducted to the greatest gas-well ever struck. It is about 5 miles from that phace, ever a rough country, and is situated in the woods on the Duffy Farm, About 3 miles from the well we hear a low rearing sound, as of the fog-horn. Each move of the horsee makes the sound louder and more distinct, as we get nearer the well. Within helf a mile it sounds like a combination of artillers, shells, and thunder, and when we are near the well the sound is deafening and remarkable for its intensity. The well was sunk by Mr. Burns. About 100 yards from it, on a line, is a flowing well. When down shout 1,000 feet, the gas-vein was struck, and it came up with such force that tools and tubing were thrown out and shattered to pieces. A huge boulder thrown over the pipe was hurled

was struck, and it came up with such teres that tools and tubing were thrown out and shattered to pieces. A huge boulder thrown over the pipe was hurled on the series of the control of t

THE RIFLE-CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Rifle-Championship.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:

Sr. Paul, Minn., July 2.—Having read your remarks on the international Rifle-Match, I hereby beg to give you a few facts which will doubt-less modify the conclusion you have come to, that "The American riflemen are now the champions of the world."

Every summer during the last thirteen years, the English, Scotch, and Irish teams have competed for the Elcho Shield, at Wimbledon; and, during that time, the Irish team only carried it off once, which was in 1873. They then challenged the Americans; but, for some reason, the match only came off last fall. A couple of months before they came over, however, they months before they came over, however, they had been last in the Wimbledon contest,—the shield having been won by the Scots, in whose hands it as a present.

I am sorry I haven't the scores at hand; but,

if you consult the Illustrated London News of about the end of July, 1874, you will find full particulars of that season's shooting at Wimbledon; also, a recapitulation of the matches of previous years.

Hoping you will use your influence to correct the erroneous impression which prevails in this the erroneous impression which prevails in this country, I remain, yours truly, Mons. Mro.

Omana, Neb., July 5.—The Hon. Silas Garber, Governor of this State, was married in San Francisco a day or two ago.

A Reminiscence of Dumas Pere.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes: The death of alms. Corru, goddangher of Queen Hortenes, and one of the remarkable personages of the Second Empire, has called out a host of curious anecdotes concerning her singular character. She was a woman of high character and refinement, and, although the Emperor Napoleon Third doubtless feit bound to do handsomely by her, she would accept no favor at his hands, and occupied herself with works of beneficence and with endeavoring to liberalize French institutions. Her faneral was attended by a vast throng of library men, artists, and savans, many of whom she had warmly defended. She had a passionate admiration for the genius of Alexander Dumas the sider, and did all she could to aid him. The famous author once came to her and said that he could not get from the Imperial Library certain singular bools that he needed to aid him in constructing one of his romances.

romances.
"Why don't you ask the Emperor for them?"
said Mine. Cornu. "Why don't you ask the Emperor for them?"
said Mine. Corno.
"Do you think he would give them?"
"Of course he would. Write a good-natured, off-hand letter to him, and give it to me, I will put it before him to-morrow morning when his barber comes to see him. That's the best time. I promise you that you shall have your books." So Dumas, with his superior impudence, wrote a rollicking note to Napoleon Third, beginning "My dear confrere," and he received the desired volumes next day. But Mine. Cornu, although always helping friends, never demanded for herself. She had such contempt, also, for the crowd of creatures which surrounded the Imperial chair and cried for pap, that she often fied from the capital and remained away for mouths together. She was the wife of Cornu, the eminent artist, who died a number of years ago.

The Mosquitoes of Arctic Land.

In a work recently published in London, "The Land of the North Wmd; or Travels Among the Land of the North Wmd; or Travels Among the Land of the North Wmd; or Travels Among the Land of the North Wmd; or Travels Among the Land of the North Wmd; or Travels Among the Land of the North Wmd; or Travels Among the Land of the North Wmd; or Travels Among the Land of the North Wmd; or The one bitter drop in our cup of joy was the monstrous but inseparable curse of Arctic summer life—the mosquito. He abounded, flourished, luxuristed, surpassed himself, out-mosquitoed himself, on the Ruloi River. We were at his mercy; our veils, gauntlets, handkerchiets, flapper, all were a vanity and vexation. To kill was wanton, for to destroy sufficient was impossible. We had foreseen all this, and even thought of taking, among other things, a woodpecker from home to protect our face while we slept; but one woodpecker would have been a solemn mockery; we should have wanted a fresh woodpecker every five minutes. I suppose these were the historical files sent to punish the disobedicut, obstinate Egyptians; they came forth in order, and after three grievous plagues—the corruption of the waters, the multitude of frogs and the swarms of lice—had entirely failed. We are becoming comorisseurs in mosquitoes; we watch them traverse our veils like figures on slides in a magic lantern. There is the yellow-striped vempire mosquito, with a triple faug to his probose's; there is the brown. hundsbacked or camel mosquito, very searching and business-like. We dislike him greatly, for he wastes so time. We know now that feather is a hollow detunion, and armorplated gauntlots are alone of avail." pars ago.

BATIONAL REMEDIES.

the way branch of the actentific world which should have been the most way and eager to appreciate their benefits and welcome their advent. When you med discovered the troes principle of vaccination as a few prophylactic against, perings, the most directive of the act of the control of the

disease must be reached, or the blood purified and the body removated.

All this, and much more, indeed, is effected by the Sarsaparillian Resolvent which Dr. Radway has prepared, and its value is, fortunately for the health of humanity, recognized by the world at large. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to point to any preparation even akin to it in the scale of medicines so suited to all climates, to all ages, to both sexes, and so efficacious and prompt in its action. With a doctor by the bedside, or in the far West, or many of our country villages, where the nearest physician resides at a distance of 10, 29 or 30 miles, it is alike invaluable, and when used in time is a remedy, if not for all the ills that flesh is heir to, at least to all those, and their name is legion, which arise from impure blood, or necessary confinement in an atmosphere loaded with impurities. Such confinement the exigencies of civilization makes absolutely necessary for militons. We cannot now pass our lives in almost limitiess meadows, and pastures, and fields, eating of the fruit and drinking of the water of the earth as our ancestors are said to have done in the golden age. We are cooped up in cities, and even in our villages and our hamlets two-thirds of our time is spent under a cover, or in occupations prolite of malaria, the very hotbed of malary. It is this evil which is sapping our strength. This necessary evil of an admiterated atmosphere acting upon the blood, which civilization has brought about, civilization must remove, and for its removal the simplest, the easiest, and the cheapest means are the best. All these are combined in Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and the letters from grateful participants in its virtues, and from its most experienced physicians of both hemispheres who are constantly recommending it to their patients, and which pour in daily at the great central office in New York, are the best possible proofs, not only of the peculiar and unrivaled excellence of the compound of Sarsaparilla,

hundreds of mahadiss of which it has proved to be the only possible alleviation, the only trustworthy, permanent cure.

But Dr. Radway has not stopped here. As by the Barsaparillian Resolvent he provided prophylactics and cures for chronic diseases, so by his Ready Belief, known all owir the world by the three Rs upon the label, he has given us the best possible remedies for crute diseases. The experience of the past abundantly proves its positive navantages in the emergencies of sudden sickness. Its component parts are almost specific as affectives crute grardians against the insidious stacks of the accordance, coules, coles, fever and ague, cholers morbus, and dysentery which hang like a fringe upon the verge of civilization, and so frequently devastate the camps of the Western toloners. It is, in a word, as indispensable, not only for settlers in a new country, but also as an antitiot against the mainfeat malaria of great cities as pure air itself. Men and roman, with each without the sid of a physician, have tested, its qualities, and invariably felt almost instantaneous redances from the worst pangs of the sharpest surgering. As a remedy for that very large class of chances of which the stomach is the origin the Ready Relief is faelle princeps, and its me, either externally as in neuralgia, or reluciation, or barms, eachle, or deep or superficial bruites, or internally as in almost every case attended with a presument cure.

Among the other curative agents which Dr. Radway has composed and given to the world we should be wrong if we omitted to mention his Regulating Pills. In this department the great New York chamico-physiologist has combined all the ingredients necessary for acting appn and through the nervous system, upon all the billing duets, the alimentary canal, and the glandular secretions. There is not a tissue which can eccape their action, not a function of the body which is not renovated, rejuvenated almost, by their ministration. The Radway has done code work in his career. In the record of hi

DEXTER PARK. MIRD DAY-TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1875 RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 2 - 200.00.

Three-year-olds. Stake of \$20 each, pay or play: \$200 olded. Distance. 15; miles. Second dorse to receive \$200. To mane and close June I. 1876.

A Hankley, b. c. Arames.

R. & J. Snowst, en. a Doctor Weldon.

W. Bradt, b. f. Mollie B.

R. D. Smilh, b. d. Sangares.

Geo. Hakes, eh. f. Kitty Vie.

J. O. Miner, b. f. Wastred.

S. O. Miner, b. f. Wastred.

R. B. J. Mowett, et. J. Jeinte Rowett.

B. R. J. Mowett, b. f. Jeinte Rowett.

B. H. J. Rowett, b. f. Jeinte Rowett.

B. H. J. Rowett, b. f. Jeinte Rowett.

RINNING PREMIUM, \$20, 10-200.00. RUNNING PREMIUM, 80. to \$600.00.

J. B. Sunner, b. c. Reality.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. II—\$200.00.

Gentlemen's Road Horses (to road wagens) that have no better record than 2 so. Owners to drive. \$100 to the size, \$50 to the second, \$20 to the third, \$20 to the fourth. To close Saturday, June 38.

John Conor's Houses Hoy.

W. A. Reason's Jack Short.

E.C. Salityan's Hesing, Jr..

B. Waddon's Tearway.

RUNNING CONSOLATION PREMIUM, NO. 12—\$150.

B. Waddon's Tearaway.

RUNNING CONSOLATION PREMIUM, NO. 12—210.

For all horses that have run and not won during the present meeting; \$125 to the first, \$25 to the second. Mile and repeat. Horses that have been beaten once allowed if pounds; howese that have been beaten three diness. Allowed its pounds; horses that have been beaten three times, allowed its pounds.

N. Balland, b. R. Regent.

J. Conlink, b. f. Lady Washington.

F. O. Minor, b. m. Sweet Bay.

J. H. Jones, b. m. Sangamons.

GEO. B. MANSUR, Proprietor and Mar Michigan Southern Dummy at 2:15 p. m. Slate-at, care run every five minutes. ADELPHI THEATRE. TUESDAY EVENING, July 6, LADIES' NIGHT

LAST WREE OF THE SEASON. Grand Holy Bill. Manmoth Company.

THE GREAT ALA!

CHARLSY WHTPE.

LARRY TOOLSY.

SHERIDAN and MACK.

IDA CARLISLE, BARNEY END PELLA PERGUSON,
FRANKIR, HOWARD and WEST, MARK HUGHES,
NED WAMBOLD.

Sam. W. Piercy, Shirley France, Harry Little, Fanny
Mathias, and Ella Huni.

All in New Acts and Festures.

Thrilling Patriotic Tablean Vivans.

Washington Orossing the Delaware!

From Leutze's famous historical picture in the Capitol,
Remunder the prices—the lewest of any Thesire in the
world.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. REMEMBER, ONLY THIS WEEK HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS

COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Mirth and Decorum. Every Night and SaturMort Week, DUPREZ & BENEDIOP'S MINSTREIS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, JULY 5, Thet appearance of the celebrated UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY from NEW YORK CITY, in Mr. Hart Jackson's jadaptation of the great play, enti-THE TWO ORPHANS.

With the criginal cast. Pronounced by the press public to be the most beautiful and exciting play ever in America. But sheet now open. REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE!

land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent deposit required to accompany bids may be resulted in Post-Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified thesis on some Government depository nyable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly remaining the company of the commissioner of the General Land Office, washington, D. C.," and incursed "Bids will Office, Washington, D. C.," and incursed "Bids will proceed as above worsted until 12 o'clock.

Bids will be received as above worsted until 12 o'clock.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1315.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

AMERICAN LINE. REDUCED RATES

TO AND PROM LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, And all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.

J. H. MILNE, Western Arent,
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CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing Three Times a Week to and from BRITISH PORTS. LOWEST RATES. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and andolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (Regissed) direct
SOMERANT, Western Thereday, July 5.
HRAGON Symmus. Thursday, July 5.
Cabin Passace, 575; Intermediate, \$45; Stoerace, \$55;
Excursion tickets, 81, 20. Apply at tem; Freight Dept.
Lair Shore & M. S. R. B. USO, McDONALD, Agent.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership between John Voice, Sen., and Geo. L. Voice, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN VOICE, Chicago, July 5, 1875. GEO. L. VOICE. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Bills of National Currency,

ning GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME Sports of Ancient Greece and Rome and Historical Pageants of the Whole World! The Barnum Universal Exposition Co. - -Chartered by the Legislature of Connection thocked, capital of \$1.061,000. The purposition is to add Mr. Barsum in attaining this life-long ambition, viz. to elevate, but included the more all religious heim must the support of the moral and religion blend instruction with anuscement; and company of the control of the c

ITSELF ITS ONLY PARALLET

CHICAGO, ONE WEEK ONLY

On Lake Front-Commencing Monday Evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock -Two Performances Daily Thereafter at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour previous.

The Great Hippodrome's first and only that through the great West, stopping only at the principal and central points to which secureion teains can be run.

Thousands of people turned away from the doors at almost every exhibition, unable to obtain admission. No stude stocess was ever ashieved, and another entertainment of its magnitude will nove again be seen in this Respirated wit when the people of the seen in this Respirated with the pump and glory of Comar's ora. Incurring superatous cost, and without a parallel in any age. It has elicited hundreds of columns of voluntary commendations from the religious and security of voluntary commendations from the religious and security of the property of the propert

Largest Senting Capacity in the World.
An army of men, women, and children; bundreds thoroughbred and imported horses; gilt and gold haprickled chariots and tablean cars; seld silver and is old dearner; giltering paraphernalis, and the mestalistic and appendix wardrobe over behold corte, brilliant, and aspendix wardrobe over behold.

producing a grand succession of intel embracing the following changes, equiv full view of the Rayal Courts of the whol rts of Ancient Greece and Rome, PETE AT PEKIN, OR CELESTIAL HOLIDAY

Indian Life, or Chase for a Wife, or cashing Leonchi's tribe of wild Indiana and Rangers in scenes incident to aware ifo.

Mile, D'Atalie, Satzum, and Little All Right Lazelle, Millson, and Master Lazelle, in Vision of the Hourts Grand Murch of the Amizons Ballet Divertisement Grand Operatic Chorus, Etc.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON, the distinguished Amit, will make grantifum accomptent in the Amit.

and, will make gentillous as the state of the BAROM.
For this single season's experiments Mr. Har this renormed arrowant \$20,000, whose vorages have made him wall-benowned. This common hot-fair beg balloon, but the genuine ga werrying a real weight of tim or twelve people,

Free Admission to All Who Parchase the Life of P. T. Barnum.

Written by himself down to the present period of 1875, with nearly 1,00 pages and 50 full-page diluterations, raduced in price from 83.50 to 81.50. For sale within the Grat Hispardenne.

Uniformed unbors in attendance.

Admission 50 cents : omittren under 5 years, 25 cents.

Reserved sats extra.

Reserved septs exten.

Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M.

Every facility will be offered the public for procuring tickets in the wagen on the lot. But to secommodate as the automate of the public of the procuring tickets in the wagen on the lot. But to secommodate as the automate will be left for sale at LTHGOWS TELEGIAPH OFFICE No. 58

East Madison st., Tribune Building.

Remember, the Roman Hippodrome is not a circum, and that every objectionable feature has been removed, so that the clergy and many classes can safely altend without fear of being annoyed by coarse jests, immodest appared, and repulsive displays.

On the process of the process of the country of the process of the second of the process of the country of the process of most cases are valuable for building and claim purposes, in most cases an avering as well as now.

During the months of July and Angust the Great Hippodrome will visit St. Louis, and the principal cities in the States of Illinois, lova. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DEER PARK HOTEL, B. & O. R. R., Will Open June 21, 1875.

JOHN DAILEY, Manager, Formerly of Glades Hotel, Oaklan Island Ledge House, Wells Beach, Mc W.A. WORCESTER & CO., Prop W.A. WORLESTER & CO., Presprinters.

The House is considered the best on the sea-cond.

New England, where there is surf and river institute, who excellent facilities for salling, shaling, good statistic, who excellent facilities for salling, shaling, good decided as made of the salling shaling, and solding an enti-door amount of the salling shall be salling and solding and manufactured in a house adapted for pleasure and retreation moderate. The best the market can afforce to the salling and for the comfort and harpings of the gaseti. A salling the salling sa

A Maire R. R. run four trains per day from Boston to this beautiful resert.

Lakeside House, MADISON, WIS.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL DENVER, COLORADO.

The finest and largest Hotel in the West, and effords a magnificent view of the Rocky Mountain Range, MARLOW & MARSHALL, Proprietors.



TRIBUNE OFFICE | And nowly present Crothing, though compression of the control of

5:00 a. m. 7 55 m. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 5:15 p. m. 18:00 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 18:50 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:25 p. m. † 9:10 p. m. 6:30 a. m. ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

none City and Denver Short Lines.
Side, near Hedison st., bridge. Nebel
and 122 Randolph-St., and corner Mich. ree Fast Er. 13:00 noom 5:30 u.m. edeld Ex. 9:00 s.m. 5:10 p.m. m. elid p.m. elid

AN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OAD TIME TABLE

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

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| Leave. | Arrise.

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| Leave. | Arrive

5.00 a. m. 7.30 a. m. 6.50 p. m.

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neinmail & St. Louis Hailbony depot, concorroll-siz., Wast Side. Tiches office, 18 Leape. | Arrive. nisville & Cincin-nisville & Cincin-7 20 p. m. 7 30 a. m.

chet affice No. 48 Clarket, next to Sherman

CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROA.

See Clinton and furroll-state West &

see, 121 Handalph-st., and at depot. Leave. Arrive

EDUCATIONAL. ACADEMY OF DESIGN T SCHOOLS,

-av., corner of Yan Euren-at.

couly. Dunving, Painting, Schildunger, under professional instruction and

FELIX REGAMEY, J. ROY ROB
COOKINS, Prantomi L. W. VOLLAUENNEY.

INSTITUTE,
RLS AND YOUNG LADIES,
bland-ave, Chicago. Fall Turn beging
Sept. 16. Large corps of experienced
teachers. Increased accommodations for

Mary's Hall. PROULT, MINN.

5. Whipple, D. D., Restor, Miss. 5. Pandipal, amisted by a full Corpa of Segmin The Termin School (year will community, SEPT. 18, 1876, For Registers, etc.)

LOCK HOSPITAL purchase Washington and Franklin-take which washington and Franklin-take charactery by the State of His mote for the earness purpose giving. The highest possible reatment is all cases of private diseases. It is well known by Jacob Rose and Company of the earness of the washington for eyes all years—age and experient. A book for the million, track, and the plant of the experience of the experience of the experience of the experience of the fraction. Indicate consistency of the experience of the exp

Dr. Kean,

OLIN Stablehol 100 cm

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mary McDonald was arrested last evening or implaint of M. W. Tilden, of No. 630 Wabash renue, who accused her of the thefs of a valua-

Stella Smith, the colored woman arrested sunday for attempted infanticide, was yesterday seld to ball in \$1,500 to appear at the Criminal

The Third Universalist Society (Murray Church) will hold a social and business meeting his evening at the residence of T. T. Furiong, 270 Wabash avenue.

ouring the absence of a family on West Adams let, near Sangamon, yesterday, thieves en-ed the house and stole \$500 worth of valua-s. No clew could be obtained to the robbers. W. E. Van Keuren, a half-paralyzed young man, is missing from his home, No. 508 Wabash avenue, and his friends are afraid something serious has happened him. He is subject to fits. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Councillors of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hilton, 659 Wabash avenue, at 2:30 o'clock

A boy named Harry Ferguson, 5 years old, liv-ing at No. 921 West Lake street, was bitten by a dog, supposed to have been mad, yesterday morning. Two little guls, Josie Jacobs and Liz-zie Righold, were also bitten. The dog was

About 150 young loafers attended St. Mary's Church pionic at Spring Grove yesterday, and got into a row among themselves. One of them, John Milligan, was cut with a knife in the face several times. The police put them out of the grove.

The collection taken up at Plymouth Church, Sunday morning, amounted to \$25,000. At the svening meeting after the congregation had lisened to inspiring addresses by Dr. Holmes and others, they contributed \$10,000 more. It is believed that this sum of \$35,000 leaves the church surfacility frage from dath. free from debt.
PRESEYTERY.

The quarterly meeting of the Chicago Presbylery was held in their rooms in the McCormick
Building yesterday morning. It was opened
sith prayer by the Rev. C. L. Thompson. About
ith only business of importance transacted was
the passage of a formal resolution dissolving the
old Ninth Church, and giving the power of conferring letters of dismission from that congregation to the Secretary of the Presbytery and
Elder John R. Bensley. The Ninth Church was
really dissolved some time ago by its uniting
with Grace Church in forming the Sixth Church,
but it was thought best to thus formally dissolve
it as some of the members did not accompany it
in forming the union.

SIR JIM.

A murderous stabbing affair occurred at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets: about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and will probably result in the death of a bunko man notoriously known as "Sir Jim,"—a remarkable specimen of mown as "Sir Jim,"—a remarkable specimen of unmanity, who stands about 6 feet 4 inches nigh, and has a well proportioned, portly figure and a commanding and dignified micn. His real name is said to be James Gamon, and he is an Englishman, 35 years old. The man who did he cutting is a genteel little fellow, who has a number of aliases, but is best known among ociates os "White Pine." He was the nion and assistant of Sir Jim in his bunko

companion and assistant of Sir Jim in his bunko operations, and THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS is thought to have been the cause of the difficulty between them. They had been out all night, and met on the sidewalk on the northwest corner of the streets above mentioned, and Sir Jim insisted on his companion giving him \$40, which he claimed was due him. This is one story; and another is to the effect that they quarreled about a woman and also about the money. No other persons were present at the time, and the real truth of the difficulty cannot be learned. The war of words ended in Sir Jim's striking White Pine a hard blow in the face, and following it up by crashing in his silk hat with an umbrella. The latter resented by DRAWING A FOCKET-KNIPE and thrusting it in the left side of his tall autagonist. A wound 3 inches long, entering just beneath the lower rib and extending into the intestines, was inflicted. The injured manimmediately pressed his hand to his side, and ran across the street to a drug-store on the opposite sorner and told the clerk that he was fatally stabbed, and then sank down on a stool. The blood flowed in a stream from the wound, and the man became very weak. Dr. Purdy was called, and, after causing the remeval of the man to a room in the Thompson Block, near by, attended him, and prononneed THE INJURY FATAL.

Sir Jim was subsequently removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Luke's Hospital. He was then in an almost insensible state, and unable to give any statement concerning the matter. even if he had been so inclined. He is known as a reticent man, and, like his fellows in the bunko business, it is not likely that he will give the cause of the quarral which led to his present condition.

White Pine ran away scorn after the stabbing, and up to last midnight had escaped arrest. An officer of the Lake street squad was at the scene of the aftray shortly after its occurrence, and was mable to learn of the homicide's whereabouts. It is likely that he left the city on one of the early morning trains. The fugitive is the same person who bunkoed a stranger out of \$75 recently, and was held to the Criminal Court for trial in bail of \$1,500, Harry Lawrence or one of the professional bailers becoming surety for his appearance.

CAMP-MEETING.

"Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulations," onld surely be made the motto of the campmeeting, for the former would seem to be about the most tangible thing the people here have to rejoice in, delusive as it has thus far proved to be, and the presence of the latter and the stern necessity of being patient under them is but too sadly apparent. It may not be disguised that the pleasure and success of out-door worship depend largely upon the accessories and surfoundings, and it is very noticeable that the enthusiasm of the worshipers is year, and to be a complicated in the stern stern of the worshipers is year, and the stern of the worshipers is year, and the stern of the worshipers is year. the worshipers is very apt to rise and fall with the barometer. Unfortunately, thus far the skies have smiled and, wept by turns, and the weather has been as inconstant as fortune, and "fickle as common lovers are." It is creditable to the sinceri ty and zeal of the goodly number now present that the meeting has proved so largely successful under such discouraging circumstances, and shows that it will not have adjourned without

fol under such discouraging circumstances, and shows that it will not have adjourned without having accomplished an amount of good which will amply repay all, both ministers and people. Sabbath morning opened bright and beautiful, and all the signs gave promise of a fair and pleasant-day. The encampment was aroused at 5 o'clock by the bell calling all to the EARLY PRAYER-MEETING.

which was held at the Evanston tent, and was conducted by the Rev. M. S. Kaufman. It was a season of joy, and refreshing to all Christians present. The Swedes were singing and praising God the greater part of the previous night. Their earnest supplications swelled out on the night air, and their beautiful songs filled the grove with sweet melody. A love-feast was held at the main stand at 9 o'clock, Father Leonard, of Chicago, leading the services. It was a solemn occasion, overflowing with good feeling, and abounding in sweetlestimony of love to God and fellowship with each other.

THE ARRIVALS

Saturday night and Sunday morning were numerous, and the camp-grounds began to assume their old-time appearance, when many thousands were accustomed to gather here and engage in forest-worshin, that sweetest and most attractive of all methods of communion with God.

The fellowing ministers were noticed on the ground taking part in leading the services at the different places of meeting: The Rev. Mr. Hoover, Barrington, and the Rev. L. Salisbury, Chicago, Of the Swedish Church were present the Rev. N. O. Westergren, editor of the Sendebuds! Chicago; E. Shogren, Ghicago; A. T. Westergren, Galesburg; J. B. Anderson, Evanston; J. B. Berg, Geneva. The following were elso noticed as being present, with the intention of remaining through the closing days of the meeting: Mr. Holbrook and family, of Norwood Park; Mr. Pearsons and wife, of Evanston; Mr. Scott and family, at the Park Ridge tout; also the following, from the Centenary Church, Chicago: Mr. Albert Lane, Mrs. Lane, and daughter; Mr. Minkley, Miss Hattle Murphy, Mrs. W. J. Alling, Miss Allin

ppended upon a correct knowledge of Gr hich knowledge could not be obtained with divine revelation. But God had revealed Hi if to the world in Jesus Christ, and the preac g of the Gospel of Christ was the instrume ity, and faith in it was the only condition lyation.

tality, and faith in it was the only condition of salvation.

At 1 o'clock p. m. was

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

conducted by Mbert Lane, and, as expected, it proved a very interesting gathering. The Sunday-school was always looked upon as one of the main features of all former camp-meetings, and has not proved an exception in the case of this one. Mr. Lane has a very peculiar and pleasing faculty of gaining the interest and attention of children, and his name is familiar to every Sabsath-school scholar. He succeeds most admirably in gaining their confidence and reaching their young hearts in a manner that very few persons can succeed in doing. The afternoon services, being interrupted by a torrent of rain, were entirely suspended.

The Rev. Mr. Hoover preached Sunday evening at the Evanston tent, and the Rev. M. S. Kaufman, of Park Ridge, at the Maxwell street chapel. Both discourses are highly spoken of, and it is hoped were productive of much good. Monday morning at 9 o'clock

AN EXPERIENCE MEETING

was held in the Evanston tent, led by Mr. Lasher, of Oak Park. At the same hour Albert Lane was conducting a young people's prayer-meeting at the Park Ridge tent, Mr. Lane is the one of all others to conduct such meetings, as the young tolks believe in and implicitly trust him. The Spirit was present, and it was truly charming to every Christian heart to hear these young converts testify for Jesus. A strong feeling was manifested against the giving up of these grounds, hallowed as they are by so many tonder associations to the camp-meeting habitues for ten years past, but rather a disposition to retain

associations to the camp-meeting habitues for ten years past, but rather a disposition to retain them for future meetings. It is certain that they are very central, and would accommodate a larger number of people, who would flad it very inconvenient at least to visit the new grounds at Lake Forest.

inconvenient at least to visit the new grounds at Lake Forest.

A MEETING OF THE TENT-HOLDERS
was held yesierday forencom to consider the matter. The Rev. Mr. Truesell was called to the chair, and W. F. Stewart was appointed Secretary. A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted that the Board of Trustees of the Despiaines Camp-Meeting Association be requested to stay all proceedings relating to the sale of the property of the Society until a meeting of the General Committee shall be called at some future time. A Committee consisting of W. F. Stewart, G. F. Foster, Ira Brown. O. Jacobs, and W. F. Powers was appointed to present the above resolutions to the Trustees, and solicit their favorable action.

Elder Boring preached at half-past 2 p. m. a good old-fashioned Methodist sermon. The Elder is one of the oldest and best-known ministers in the Conference, and it was a great treat to many to hear his voice once more. The Rev. Robert Sheophel will preach this morning, and the Rev. Mr. Thomas in the afternoon.

SUICIDE.

With the arrival yesterday morning from Grand Haven of the steamer Muskegon, of the Goodrich line, came the news of the sad suicide of Daniel K. Albright, of Fort Madison, Ia. As the boat was about leaving the dock at Chicago at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, a large, wellressed gentleman, with a linen duster over his arm, stepped up to the ticket-agent and bought a ticket for Grand Haven. He then stepped aboard the steamer and was assigned to Roo thought to have been the cause of the difficulty between them. They had been out all ght, and met on the sidewalk on the northest corner of the streets above mentioned, and r Jim insisted on his companion giving him 0, which he claimed was due him. This is one ory; and another is to the effect that they quarted about a woman and also about the money, of their persons were present at the time, and a real truth of the difficulty cannot be learned. He was of words ended in Sir Jim's striking hite Pines a hard blow in the face, and following up by crashing in his silk hat with an umbreidist. A wound 3 inches long, entering just beath the lower rib and extending into the instince, was inflicted. The injured manimmediately pressed his hand to his side, and rancoss the street to a drug-store on the opposite mer and told the clerk that was fatally stabbed, and then sank who on a stool. The blood flowed in a stream on the wound, and the man became very weak. Purdy was called, and, after causing the recyal of the man to a room in the Thompson ook, near by, attended him, and pronounced THE INJURY FATAL.

Im was subsequently removed to St. take's Hospital. He was then is an almost incerning the matter, even if he had been so the store of the company noticed his gentlemanly bearing and attractive personal appearance, but beyond that heeded nothing. During the passage the gentleman walked the deck timessily, and wandered back and forth from his stateroom. About midnight he asked the deck timessily, and wandered back and forth from his stateroom. About midnight he asked the saled timessily, and wandered back and forth from his stateroom. About midnight he asked the saled timessily and wandered back and forth from his stateroom. About midnight he asked the neight-watchman tog the member of the night watchman tog the member of the night watchman tog the heart of the product that the result of the product has a party of young men aboard that the lower first-footing "the Fourth, and he thought have some of the article for which t

The steward immediately opened the room and found inclosed in an envelop stamped "Gault House," the following letter:

To any Officer of the Beat:
My name is Daniel K. Albright, from Fort Madison, Lee Co., lows. Impecunious circumstances, financial embarrassments, and inability to obtain employment, has led to this result. Am a Muson and Knight Templar, belonging to Jaques de Molay Commandery No. 3 of Washington, Pennsylvania. I leave this that there may be no mistake of my death, the nature and where-abouts thereof.

Indorsed on the back of this note and written

abouts thereof.

Indorsed on the back of this note and written with lead pencil was the following:

From the report of pistol you will know I shot myself, and cast my body into the lake. The small pittance of change you will please inclose in an envelope and send to my wife, Mrs. D. K. Albright, Fort Madison, Iowa, It is not necessary to send linen duster left in my stateroom, No. 23.

son, lowa. It is not necessary to send lines duster left in my stateroom, No. 28.

The first part of the letter was written in a beautiful business hand in ink, and had evidently been written at the hotel. The indorsement was written with penoil during the pitching and tossing of the boat.

The report of the pistol was heard about 4 o'clock in the morning, the boat then being about 20 miles off Grand Haven. On his arrival at this port yesterday morning, Capt. Smallman, of the Muskegon, notified Mr. Wright, of the Goodrich Company, of what had taken place, and turned over the suncide's effects to be transmitted to his wife. The small pittance of which he speaks in his letter was indeed small, namely, \$1.45. From the stamp on the envelope it was thought that be came from the Gault House, and accordingly the reporter made inquiry there, when it was their place for about two weeks. Saturday eventer had a middle that he was the description of the same place for about two weeks. Saturday eventer had a middle that he was the description of the same place for about two weeks. Saturday eventer had a middle place and hid all his action of the same place had a place of the same had a been stopping at their place for about two weeks. Saturday eventer had a place of the same had a been stopping at their place for about two weeks. learned that Mr. Albright had been stopping at their place for about two weeks. Saturday evening he paid up what he owed, bid all his acquaintances farewell, telling them he was going out of town for a few days only. About 2 o'clock yesterday the management of the hotel received a telegram from Fort Madison, announcing that the last letter received from Mr. Albright stated that he intended to commit suicide, and asking that he be looked after. This was answered to the effect that the deed had already been committed. Mr. Wright, of the Goodrich Company, yesterday forwarded full particulars of the case to Mrs. Albright.

FLORIDA FRUIT-GROWERS. ARRIVAL OF A DELEGATION IN CHICAGO.

Sunday morning a delegation of producers Sunday morning a delegation of producers from Florida arrived in this city, their special object being to prospect in reference to sending a share of their products to this market. Arriv-ing Sunday, and yesterday being a holiday, they a share of their products to this market. Arriving Sunday, and yesterday being a holiday, they have not yet done a great deal. A reporter called upon themiast evening, and found that they were desirons of dividing their products between the Eastern and Northwestern cities, and that so far the railroads had been in their way. They claim that while the distance from Florida to New York and Chicago is about the same, the freight rates are 50 to 60 per cent higher to Chicago than New York. This being the fact, they are anxious to settle the question whether the people of Chicago and the Northwest will pay the difference in freight for their luxuries, or whether the railroads will cease to descriminate in favor of New York and against Chicago. This question they propose to present to our produce-dealers and railroads to-day.

Most of the party left Florida dressed in linen smits and Panama hats. Last evening they looked as unseasonable as their watermelons, which preceded them several weeks. Whatever conclusion they may reach in reference to shipping their products here, it may be esfely stated that the sudden change in the weather yesterday made a lasting impression upon them, and caused many to debate in their minds whether they should send for their overcoats or invest in new ones.

Mr. E. P. Howell, President of the Produce Exchange, has called a meeting of thai organization for this afternoon, in order to welcome these gentlemen, and to take counsel with them touching their possible future relations.

RUN INTO TWICE.

sterday in a most deplorable condition yesterday in a most deplorable condition. Saturday morning, about 30 miles west of Little Point Sauble, during a thick fog, she was run into by the scow Planet. The scow struck her on the fore-post of the mizzen rigging, stove in her bulwarks, broke her stanchions, and damaged her severely otherwise. Mr. John Wilson, a lad of 16 summers, and a son of the owner of the vessel, a Mr. Wilson who is doing business on the Board of Trade in this city, was on board

the vessel, a Mr. Wilson who is doing business on the Board of Trade in this city, was on board of her as a passenger, and at the time of the accident was standing near the cabin. Before he was able to get out of the way he was struck by the main-boom and thrown into the lake. The boat was lowered immediately, but before the unfortunate young man could be reached he had suck out of sight, and the boat had to return to the vessel without him.

After this sad accident it was decided to bani up the vessel and return to this city for repairs, and to inform the unfortunate parents of the loss of their only son. But it seems that it never rains but it pours. While the disabled vessel was slowly making for this harbor, and only about six hours after the first accident happened, she was run into by another vessel. It was Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and she was running with the wind when the scooner Pennfield came running before her and struck her on the bow, taking out her jibboom, bowsprit, and railing, and otherwise damaging her seriously. Still the vessel was able to keep on her course, and arrived safely at this port yesterday morning. The Captain of the vessel immediately upon her arrival started in search of Mr. Wilson to bring him the sad tidings of the loss of his only son. Up to a late hour last evening he had not succeeded in finding him. He was off with his family enjoying the Fourth, unaware of the terrible loss he had suffered.

The soow Planet, which collided with the Flying Mist first, was bound for Milwaukee, and lost her jibboom. The scheoner J. B. Pennfield, the second vessel that came in collision with her, lost her mainrigging and maiosail, and her mainboom was thrown out of gear.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE NEW RATES. The new passenger rates decided upon a day or two ago by the Baltimore & Ohio Railread are as follows: From Chicago to Baltimore and Washington, \$16.50; to Philadelphia, \$17; to New York, \$18. The Pennsylvania Railroad has dopted the same rates as the Baltimore & Ohio to Baltimore and Washington, but has not yet decided upon rates to Philadelphia, and New York, because the New York roads have not yet tork, because the New York roads have not yet decided upon what they will charge. The managers of the various roads leading to and from New York will meet to-day, when it is believed a satisfactory arrangement will be made. As the Baltimore & Ohio has decided to charge only \$18 to New York for unlimited tickets, it is hardly possible that the New York lines will make a higher rate.

possible that the New York lines will make a higher rate.

Some surprise is felt at the recent action of the Baltimore & Ohio Boad in one particular. No sconer is the war over than it discriminates against this city in an unmistakable manner. Heretofore the difference in rates between this city and St. Louis to New York was \$7, and the difference to Philadelphia and Baltimore \$5. In fixing the new rates, the Baltimore & Ohio makes the difference to New York but \$2, and to Baltimore but \$1.50, as will be seen by the following St. Louis tariff: To New York, \$29; to Philadelphia, \$19; to Baltimore and Washington, \$18. It is hoped that the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads, who have no lines running to St. Louis like the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Baltiroads, will rebel against this arrangement, and refuse to raise their rates until the tariffs for Chicago and St. Louis are averaged on a proper, just, and equitable basis.

Curious Law-Case in Belgium.

Bruges Correspondence New York Herald. Some too zealous Catholics determined the other day to try the question as to whether a man should be allowed to bury his wife with civil rites or whether he should be compelled to submit to the funeral ceremonial of the Church The wife of one Gregoire, a resident of Brussels and he always believed that his wife shared his opinions. Nevertheless, being in the Hospital of St. John about a month before her death, she received the last sacraments of the Church without her husband being awase of the circumstance. She also expressed her belief in the truths of the Catholic religion, as her mother and sisters testify, but never before her husband. On her death, accordingly, the worthy man, firmly convinced that his wife had remained a true skeptic to the last, determined to give her a purely civil interment. Arrangements were made accordingly. When, however, the coffin arrived at the Cemetery of Laskin, a certain Father Bullens made his appearance, and was proceeding with the burnal-service of the Church of Rome, when he was interrupted by Gregoire and his friends—members of the Societe de l'Affranchissement—with loud cries of "A das without her husband being aware of the and his friends—members of the Societe de l'Affranchissement—with loud cries of "A bas la calotte!" which may be rendered by "Down with the blackfrock!" The priest was not disposed to retire from the field without a contest, and a general scuffle ensued. Gregoire and two others were summoned before the Correctional Tribunal of Brussels for their part in the affray, but nothing could be brought home to them, except the fact that they had uttered the cry of "A bas la calotte!" which the magistrate considering unjustifiable, they were each fined \$4. It transpired during the trial that the brother of the deceased woman had deliberately ordered a religious funeral for her, without even consulting her husband, a course which the judgment of the Court visits with grave rebuke. It further lays down the law—a law peculiarly deserving of respect from the members of a church—which insists with special force on the sanctity of the marriage it. "By marriage," so runs one of the numerous recitals of the judgment, "the woman leaves her family to found, with her husband, a new family. Marriage implies an absolute community of existence, the union of souls and bodies. l'Affrance to found, with her husband, a new family.

Marriage implies an absolute community of existence, the union of souls and bodies.

It therefore belongs to the husband to lay in their last resting the mortal remains of his wife, to direct her obsequies, and to prescribe the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion." It is strange to find a secular tribunal almost quoting from the Book of Genesis in condemnation of the conduct of Catholica. Not only does the indiscreet zeal of clerical partisans tend to produce a liberal reaction, but it may be safely affirmed that in spite of their majority in the Chamber the Catholic party cannot count on the support of public opinion.

There is a negro boy at Henderson, Ky., who, for the hardness of skull, is without a parallel in the State. Last month Wash Smith (that's his name) and a companion were out shooting near the railroad, when by some means a disc derly and angry alterestion ensued between them, and a struggle soon followed, whereupon the other negro cocked his gun, and taking aim at Wash's head, discharged a full load of No. 4 hard-shot against this important feature of his constitution. Strange to relate, the shot were hurled back against the aggressive party with such violence as to wound him in several places. Not so much as even a dent could be detected on any part of Wash's forehead, although the abot struck him on several places. He was, a week or so after this, passing the base-ball grounds when one of the boys offered to give him a cigar, providing he would not object to being struck across the forehead with a bat. To this Wash readily assented, and Bill Grayson, who proposed to do the striking, hit him a lick sufficient to fell an ox. The negro was hardly staggered by the blow, and now wants to know "if any pusson is got any mo" segars to gib way."

"Packer" Freezers and Fisher Refriese. derly and angry altercation ensued between

"Packer" Freezers and Fisher Refrigerare two indispensables in well-regulated households.
If you have not used them, your creams have been half frozen and victuals half kept. Dalton's, 192 and 194 State street.

The Old Way Was Objectionable, and many ladies have not yet learned that the new "French dry process" of cleaning renews all silks and dress goods. Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn street, 35, and 261 West Madison street.

Pianos and Organs
for rent, 35 and apwards per month. A number of
excellent second-hand pianos, including Steinway's,
for sale at extremely low prices. Lyon & Healy,
State and Monroe streets. Important to the Preservation of Teeth— John Goahnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacions dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s
Grand, square and upright planes are for sale only at
the planes recome of W. W. Kimball, corner State and

YALE COLLEGE.

An Institution One Hundred and Seventy-five Years Old.

me of the Recent Magnificent Additions to the University.

The Literary Festivities of Commence ment-Week.

Addresses by the Hon. William W. Phelps. the Hon William M. Evarts, and Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1.—The present is the gala week of the year within the walls of this ancient University and the precincts of this venerable town. Multitudes of the sons of Yale have assembled here to tender their greetings to their venerable Alma Mater, now in her 175th year. The simple Academic School of bygone days has grown to be a large University, with its Departments of Law, Medicine, and Theology, its School of Science, and also of the Fine Arts, and comprising over 1,000 studepts in these departments. The various courses of study in

mon by President Porter. Taking as his theme Philippians, i., 9-10, he enforced the ideal of Christian character and culture as manifested in broad, deep, and self-sacrificing love to man and Christ, and exhorted his youthful hearers to realize this ideal in their own experience and

The Class-Day exercises of Tuesday were held

In the College Chapel, and attracted a large assembly of collegians and their friends; among whom, of course, was a good representation of the gouler sex. The Class-Oration was delivered by Mr. Charles F. Culier, of Princeville, Ill., and was a creditable enforcement of the idea that coedience to law and personal integrity were the special needs of the time. The out-door exercises attracted the larger measure of attention, and wit and drollery vied with gyumastic feats in astonishing and delighting the throng.

Wednesday was occupied with the annual meeting of the Alumni, in the morning, in the Chapel, and the anniversary of the Law School, in Centre Church, in the attention. The principal features of the former were addresses. A notable one was delivered by the Hon. William W. Phalps, of the Class of 1850, who insisted that the Yale men should be encouraged by their past success in devoting their attention to public affairs, and that serving their country for their country's good. The Hon. William M. Evarts, of the Class of 1837, was called out, and responded in a neat and forcible address, in which he enforced the duty and pleasure of fealty to one's Alma Mater.

The anniversary of the Law Department drew together a large assembly. The great point of attraction was the oration by the Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina. The subject of the address was, "Some of the Relations and Present Duties of the Legal Profession to Our Public Life and Affairs." The speaker unfolded the nature of law, and showed that its professors pre-eminently dealt in law-making as well as interpretation. Most of our Presidents, Congressemen, and Legislators have been lawyers. Nature and preserviption both enforced the duty of their variety and the state Governments, and he contended that the written provisions of the West have been lawyers. Nature and preserviption both enforced the duty of the results of the results of the results of the freedome, as a nocessary public pointy, without which they could enjoy no freed

The collation spread in Alumni Hall was an enjoyable occasion. About 600 persons surrounded the festive board. Vary pleasant and interesting addresses were delivered by President Porter; Lorenzo James, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala; Judge Foote, of Cleveland, O.; Harry Brown, of Philadelphia; Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina; President Cummins, of Middletown: Henry Day, Esq., of New York; the Hon. Messrs. Roberts and Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Prof. O. C. Marsh, of the College, and others. The key-note of a large portion of the addresses was the Union of the Fathers, and every allusion to returning love between the North and the South was loudly cheered. The chord to which all hearts vibrated seemed to be the music of the Union; and in the delightful influence of this concord of patriotic hearts, the alumni separated with the sweet strains filling their ears, and leaving a charming and soothing influence over their hearts. May these links bind our dissevered parts in closer bonds of love, with a strength greater than bars of iron and ribs of steel. L.

THE IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There was a debate in the British-Irish Parlia ment on the night of June 18 on the condition of the Irish national schools. The London Time

The Irish system of national education falls far short of what it might be, because the teachers in the national schools are themselves illeducated. A comparatively small proportion of them are trained, and this small proportion Departments of Law, Medicine, and Deology, its School of Science, and also of the Fine also of the Fine also of the Fine also of the Fine and comprising over 1,000 studepts in these departments. The various courses of study is these schools are conducted by over eighty Protect the College wise all its lacture-rooms and dormations with the College wise all its lacture-rooms and dormations with the College wise all its lacture-rooms and dormations with the College wise all its lacture-rooms and dormations with the College wise all its lacture-rooms and dormations with the College wise all its lacture-rooms and dormations with the College with the American and the College with of a few years. They look as though the artists hands had just placed upon the growth of a few years. They look as though the artists hands had just placed upon the growth of a few years. They look as though the artists hands had just placed upon the growth of a few years. They look as though the artists and the architectural teats, and even magnificent with the control of the college with the control of the college without the college without

would approve may be gathered from Cardinal Cullen's declamation that it would have no relation to examinations and certificates. How is the difficulty to be surmounted? Governments and the National Board try to do what they can, but the solution of the problem seems as far off as ever. One of the last suggestions is that the students attending the model schools may be allowed to live in separate detached boardinghouses under the supervision of their priests and pastors, subject to no other regulation than that they shall come and work together during the training hours in the schools which are common to all; and if this suggestion had chance of neing adopted by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy it would be approved by every one. But it is practically condemsed before it is fairly formulated, The Bishops teing what they are, it could scarcely be otherwise. Those who refuse to allow students to attend coffered safeguard of housing olleges, with the offered safeguard of housing them in halls of their own under the domestic care of priests appointed by themselves, must refuse with equal steadiness to allow pupil-teachers to work together in a training college upon the security of the guarantee that they should come and go from homes licensed by the Bishops. Nothing but exclusive training will satisfy them. Denominational training—training by religious orders—is the end aimed at by the Cardinal Archishop of Dublin, and to this the majority of the National Board have been practically reconciling themselves. Their reasoning is simple. The bulk of the elementary schools are non-vested, and as such are completely under the management of the priest, and the teaching in them by priests and Christian Brothers, out a conscience clause might allow students of all denominations to come in to be trained. None would in effect come in, and the denominational non-vested training colleges would soon empty any non-denominational requirements, for which Cardinal Cullen has not scrupled to express his contempt, And what has Lord Salisbur the difficulty to be surmour

The Proposed Meeting Between M.
Thiers and the Czar.
One of the Paris correspondents of the London Daily News says: "M. Thiers has been in constant communication for some weeks past with his personal friend, Prince Gortchakoff, through the medium of the Russian Embassy and another channel. It is as good as settled that he and the Czar will soon meet at Brusseis. It is no mystery that in his late frequent visits to Prince Orion. M. Thiers endeavored to forestall the arguments which have been made use of at Berlin in trying to induce Russia to scoot! Prince Bismarck's echeme for dissabling France. It has been stated that a great Ultramoutantst movement has been set on foot against Germany; that the French Government is an Ultramoutantst abre, and that Beigium is playing into the hands of the clerical faction, which effected the vote of the Estin of may. This M. Thiers cannot gainsay. of the clerical faction, which effected the vote of the 24th of any. This M. Thiers cannot galnesy. But he can sak the Czar to suspend judgment until the elections for the Senate and the next Assemby have taken place. He can also, and I doubt not will, say that if an Ultramontanist ea-bre represents the Republic, it is because Count

Thiers' overthrow. If the Count did not follot the instructions of Prince Rismarck, he unquastionably represented a Prussian influence of some sort. What M. Thiers will, in the more than probable seemed of his meeting the Casthia summer, lay himself out to prove is that a sincerely Republican Governent. France, directly representing the laboriou millions, and having no dynastic interest to serve by war, would be in itself a gurantee of a pacific policy. There is every prospect of the next general elections returning an Assembly anything but Papal in its views and tendencies. The Senate, if less advanced, will not expose it self to the approach of Ultramontanism. No body is more competent than M. Thiers to ginto the details of the organization of the territorial army, which is regarded at Berlin as menace to the peace of Europe. An interview between M. Thiers and the Cast may bring forth changes not anticipated by the framers of the Septennate bill. If it does not lead to the resignation of Marshal MacMahon it must open but eyes to the necessity of ceasing to represent the long-defunct Conservative majoricy which raises him to the Presidency, and teach him the policy of leaving the entire transaction of public business to his Ministers."

DEATHS. . meriy or this cuty.

50 ND Sunday, p. m., July 4, Thomas Sheldon,
ant son of Dr. Thomas S. and Lottle A. Bond.
Paneral services at the residence of his parents, 1979
abasha venue, Tuesday, July 6, at Il o'clock a. m.

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